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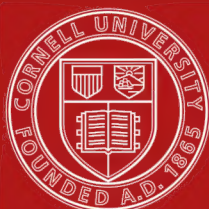
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Phonology and grammar of modern west Fri



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PREFACE

ON the publication of this book, it is a pleasant duty for me to express my sincere thanks, in the first place to the Philological Society for having considered it worthy of inclusion among its issues, and in the second place to the authorities of the Clarendon Press for the excellent manner in which it has been printed.

But most of all I feel indebted to Dr. W. A. Craigie, President of the Philological Society, whose advice and assistance have made the publication of this work possible. He has revised the English of my manuscript, and has translated into English such Frisian words as are explained in the Phonology and Grammar. And lastly he has kindly lent a helping hand in the correction of the proof-sheets.

May his example be followed by many in showing an interest in the study of my native language, which has been overlooked and neglected for too long a time.

P. SIPMA.

SNEEK, FRIESLAND,
April, 1913.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1

PART I. PHONOLOGY

I

Table of Frisian Speech-sounds	8
Vowels :	
General Remarks	9
Vowels in detail	9
Diphthongs and Triphthongs :	
General Remarks	11
Diphthongs in detail	11
Triphthongs in detail	13
Consonants :	
General Remarks	14
Consonants in detail	15
Semi-vowels	17
Inverse Sounds	18
Stress	19
Stress Changes in Diphthongs. (Breaking)	21
Assimilation	
Complete assimilation	22
Voicing	25
Unvoicing	25
Change of Articulation	26
Modification of Articulation	27
Nasalization	28
Reduction :	
Reduction of Vowels	29
Reduction of Diphthongs	31
Reduction of Consonants	32
Reduction in half-stressed and unstressed syllables	33
Reduction to Syllabic Consonants	35
Frisian Dialects	37

II. SPELLING

	PAGE
Notation of Speech Sounds :	
Vowels	43
Diphthongs	45
Triphthongs	46
Consonants	46
Values of Written Letters	49

PART II. GRAMMAR

III. ETYMOLOGY

I. The Declinable Parts of Speech :	
1. Noun	55
A. Strong Genitive (in <i>-s</i> , <i>-es</i>) of Class Nouns	58
B. Strong Genitive (in <i>-s</i> , <i>-es</i>) of Proper Nouns	59
2. Article	60
3. Adjective	
Inflection of Adjectives	60
Comparison of Adjectives	62
4. Numerals	63
5. Pronouns	65
6. Verbs	68
II. The Indeclinable Parts of Speech :	
1. Adverbs	75
2. Prepositions	77
3. Conjunctions	77
III. Composition and Derivation	78

IV. SYNTAX

1. The Word-group	82
2. The Sentence	82
3. The Sentence-group	86
Means of expressing the Different Relations	88
Concord	89
Modality	89
Order of Words	90

PART III. TEXTS AND GLOSSARY

V. TEXTS (West Frisian with Phonetic Transcription)

	PAGE
1. De liepe skieppedief	94
2. De koal	96
3. <i>C. Wielsma</i> . Waersiik	100
4. <i>H. S. Sytstra</i> . Baes Piktried	102
5. <i>J. H. Halbertsma</i> . Utfenhûs by de boer	104
6. <i>O. H. Sytstra</i> . De sliep	106
7. <i>J. J. Hof</i> . Wintersinneopgong	108
8. <i>J. J. Hof</i> . It Moaije	110
9. Matth. 7, 1-5	112
10. Matth. 22, 34-40	112
11. Matth. 25, 31-40	112
12. <i>W. Dykstra</i> . Simmermoarn	114
13. <i>E. Halbertsma</i> . Skippperssankje	116
14. <i>L. C. Murray Bakker</i> . Winternocht	118
15. <i>W. Faber</i> . De Bernewrâld	120
16. <i>H. S. Sytstra</i> . Swellesang	120
17. <i>P. J. Troelstra</i> . Maerteblommen	126
18. <i>J. L. van der Burg</i> . It Heitelân	128
19. <i>J. B. Schepers</i> . Simmerjounsbyld	130
20. <i>P. Sipma</i> . Tsjuster	130

VI. GLOSSARY	134
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INTRODUCTION

THE study of Frisian, it may safely be said, does not occupy the place it deserves. It is true there are hopeful indications, and as well in its own country as abroad the interest for it is growing; it must be acknowledged, too, that more and more is being written about Frisian, but much has still to be done.

Frisian is of great interest, from a general point of view, for the study of language, certainly not less so than many other languages, as it admits of being traced over a period of many centuries, during which it has experienced remarkable fortunes, and especially as it presents a certain number of phenomena fully worthy of the student's attention.

Modern Frisian is capable of throwing much light upon Old Frisian. It appears, for instance, from the present West Frisian sound-combination *sk*, which very regularly occurs at the beginning and in the middle of words, that the Old West Frisian orthography *sc*, *sch*, which holds its ground until well into the nineteenth century, also has to be taken as *sk*.

Old Frisian exhibits a remarkable interchange of the prefixes *ur* and *for*. The present-day language has preserved some traces of this: *forlibje* and *oerlibje*; *forkomme* and *oerkomme*; *forginne* beside *oerginst*; *forgrime*, *forbolgen* beside *oergrime*, *oerbolgen* (the last two used by Gysbert Japix in the seventeenth century). The interchange of the prefix *ont* with *omt* (§ 112. 4) seems to present a similar case.

That Germanic *ũ* before the consonant-combination *nd* in West Frisian is only partly lengthened, is indicated by the modern interchange of *u* with *o*, *ou*, and *oa* (§§ 155-7).

The change of *ft* to *cht* is, as appears from the modern language, undoubtedly Frisian (§ 113); it occurs late, however.

But still more noteworthy is the fact that Frisian is of special importance as a sister-language of English.

From time immemorial English and Frisian have had in common a certain number of peculiarities in their system of

vowels and consonants: these must have been proper to the original Anglo-Frisian language.

Besides, both languages have in many respects followed a similar development for a long time after they had become separated.

It may be taken for granted that the tribes which in the fifth century left the Continent to settle in the land of the Britons, and the neighbouring Frisians (who were equally divided into several tribes), spoke a group of dialects which bore a very close relationship to each other, and which, by certain peculiarities, formed a distinct branch in the Germanic family of languages.

Even a comparison of modern English and Frisian vocables is sufficient to show the close relationship.

To ancient connexion go back, for instance :

ENGLISH	FRISIAN
1. <i>sack, dell, mesh</i>	<i>sek, del, mesk</i>
2. <i>sleep, seed, deed, steel, sheep, ear, year, mead</i>	<i>sliepe, sied, died, stiel, skiep, ier, jier, miede</i>
3. <i>street</i>	<i>strjitte</i>
4. <i>moon</i>	<i>moanne</i>
5. <i>five, goose, other, dust</i>	<i>fiif, goes, oar, dust</i>
6. <i>brought, thought</i>	<i>brocht, tocht</i>
7. <i>cheese, chaff, church</i>	<i>tsiis, tsjef, tsjerke</i>
8. <i>yield, yester, yarn, ye, you, yonder</i>	<i>jilde, jister, jern, jy, jo, jinder</i>
9. <i>day, way, rain, nail</i>	<i>dei, wei, rein, neil</i>

English and Frisian also show a number of remarkable analogies in their vocabularies ; for instance :¹

ENGLISH	FRISIAN
<i>tooth, tusk, tine</i>	[<i>tôth</i> ²], <i>tosk, tine</i>
<i>key</i>	<i>kaei</i>
<i>frizzle</i>	<i>frissel</i>
<i>wet</i>	<i>wiet</i>
<i>among</i>	<i>mank</i>
[<i>AS. meox</i>], <i>dung</i>	<i>mjuks, dong</i>

¹ I do not, of course, mean to suggest that all these words occur in English and Frisian only.

² Now obsolete in West Frisian.

ENGLISH	FRISIAN
<i>lane, loan</i>	<i>leane, loane</i>
<i>dangle</i>	<i>dangelje</i>
<i>gnaw</i>	<i>gnauwe</i>
<i>cleanse</i>	<i>klinz(g)je</i>
<i>left</i>	<i>lofter</i>
<i>boy</i>	<i>boi</i>
[AS. <i>wrāxlian</i>]	<i>wrakselje</i>

Finally, many parallels could be cited with regard to shortening, lengthening, breaking, diphthongization, &c.

Modern West Frisian (exclusively treated here) is spoken in the Netherland province of Friesland, and on the islands Schiermonnikoog and Terschelling, with the exception, however, of that part of the province lying south of the Kuinder or Tjonger, of a triangle to the south of the Lauwerszee, and of Het Bildt. Moreover, in the larger towns (Leeuwarden, Dokkum, Franeker, Harlingen, Bolsward, Sneek, Heerenveen) Frisian is not spoken as a rule, even though they count hundreds of inhabitants who can speak it, and hundreds more who understand it.

Outside the province too, in several towns of the Netherlands, there live many Frisians, who partly have formed national societies. Among these there is generally a strong feeling for Frisian, even though the second generation is usually lost for the language.

The number of those who speak Frisian has undoubtedly been on the increase in the last century, and may now be safely estimated at 250,000.

If the dialects of the southern part of Friesland and those of the islands are excepted, modern West Frisian shows relatively few dialectical differences (§§ 149–76). Nor has the language, as appears from the writings of the last century and a half, changed very much, except perhaps in some phonetic points which are not at all, or imperfectly, rendered by orthography; it is a well-known fact that such changes may be noticed even within a generation.

Among the characteristic features of Frisian are the adoption of new words even for very ordinary ideas,¹ the very strong

¹ For instance, ‘smell’, ‘to smell’, Mod. W. Fr. *rook*, *rûke*, is Old W. Fr. *hrene*, *hrena*; ‘right’, ‘left’, Mod. W. Fr. *rjuchter*, —*lofter*, *linker*, is Old W. Fr.

influence of analogy, the very easy manner of forming compounds and derivatives, the recasting of foreign words in accordance with the native sound-system, the tendency to diphthongize, and the great loss of flexion-endings.

One circumstance which tells greatly against Frisian is the custom, on the part of many educated people, of not using the language. Their language, and that of the School, the Church, and the Government, is Dutch. The consequence of this is that the vocabulary is mainly restricted to the daily language of the country people, or at any rate does not keep abreast of the progress in science and the arts. The strong influence of Dutch, to which in former times it has already lost ground, is becoming no less dangerous: the means of communication steadily increase, and the settling of non-Frisians in the province becomes more and more frequent. This influence makes itself felt daily, both on the vocabulary and on the syntax.

To enable Frisian to hold its ground as much as possible against these influences, strong efforts have been made in the last decades to extend the use of the language. Especially the 'Selskip for Fryske tael en skriftenkennisse' (founded in 1844) has done much in this respect by means of books, meetings, lectures, fixing of the orthography, grammars, and even, of late, by means of teaching. These efforts have not been unsuccessful.

West Frisian literature goes back as far as the fourteenth century, and continues practically without interruption up to the present day. The oldest writings consist almost exclusively of laws, charters, and deeds. In the sixteenth century the first efforts to produce real literary work appear. Especially after the French domination, however, when the feeling of nationality clearly manifests itself and the social conditions become more favourable, Frisian literature begins to flourish. In the last century—after 1844 especially under the direction of the 'Selskip for Fryske tael en skriftenkennisse'—the number of books and periodicals published in Frisian has been very large. It must be admitted that true literary art is rarely met with in these writings, but the popular type of literature is all the more extensive. And this is what was needed in the first place.

ferre, fore,—winster. Note also Mod. W. Fr. *tosk* tooth, *mûle* mouth, *heit* father, *mem* mother, &c.

In this survey of the language the principal rules of its grammatical inventory have been gathered. It is in the first place intended for England, where the cognate dialects are spoken, the study of which is now being pursued with so much assiduity, but it is also designed for all those who take an interest in the study of languages and especially of Frisian. At the same time I have tried, as far as possible, to satisfy the requirements of the Frisians themselves.

For these reasons it contains a concise general treatment of modern West Frisian, more particularly of the main dialect (my own, slightly normalized). It lays claim only to describe this with sufficient exactness and completeness. The elaborate work of Th. Siebs (in Paul's *Grundriss*), crammed with historical and local details, rendered, for this very reason, such a treatment not superfluous.

In order to enhance its usefulness as much as possible, a rather detailed phonetic description and phonetic texts were necessary; the more so because the Frisian sound-system is extremely complicated and the spelling often illogical.

On behalf of those who do not wish to have an intimate knowledge of Frisian phonetics, I have tried to give in the following survey, approximately and with the omission of many details, the hints which are absolutely necessary. If these are mastered, the reader who prefers it may, to begin with at any rate, skip Chapters I and II (on phonetics and spelling) partly or entirely.

CONSONANTS

1. The written letters *b, d, f, g* (when initial), *h, k, l, m, n, ng, p, s, t, v, z* have the same, or almost the same, values as in English.

2. *g* (when not initial) and *ch* are voiced and voiceless fricatives as in Dutch and German.

3. *j* = Eng. *y*.

4. *w* is bilabial after *d, t, s, k*; labiodental in other positions.

5. *r* is usually fully rolled.

6. *r* before dental consonants, *l* in the combinations *ald, alt*, and *h* (as a rule) before *j* and *w*, are mute.

7. *n* before *s, z*, and some other consonants is nasalized.

VOWELS

8. *a* before *n*, *t*, *s*, *l* in closed syllables = *o* in Eng. *hot*.
9. *a* before other consonants in closed syllables = Eng. *a* in *ast* (but short), or as the first element of the diphthong in Eng. *fly*.
10. *a* in open syllables = Eng. *a* in *ask*. So also *ae*.
11. *â* = Eng. *a* in *fall*, or Eng. *o* in *lord*. Similarly *ô*.
12. *e* in closed syllables almost as in Eng. *man*, but less open.
13. *e* in open syllables as *ai* in Eng. *day*, but a little less diphthongized. So also *ee*, *é*.
14. *ê* as Eng. *e* in *there*, without (or at least with slighter) diphthongization.
15. *eu* as *ö* in German *böse*.
16. *i* in closed syllables a little more open than Eng. *i* in *fit*; almost as Scottish *i* in *dim*, *din*.
17. *i* in open syllables as Eng. *ee* in *meet* (not diphthongized), short or long. So also *y* (short) and *ii* (long).
18. *o* in closed syllables as Eng. *o* in *hot* or as Eng. *o* in *rope* (but short and without diphthongization).
19. *o* in open syllables as Eng. *o* in *rope*. So also *oo*.
20. *u* in closed syllables is much more close than Eng. *u* in *but*; rather almost like Eng. *e* in unstressed syllables as in *the*, *tower*.
21. *u* in open syllables = German *ü* in *Hütte*, *grün*, short or long. Similarly *û*.
22. *û* = Eng. *u* in *put*, or = *oo* in *food*, short or long. So often also *oe*. (But see 26 and 29.)
23. In unstressed syllables *e*, *i*, *u* have the value of the indistinct vowel in Eng. *the*.

DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS

24. *ai*, *aei*, *ei*, *ij*, *oai*, *oei*, *ui* have *i* as last element as Eng. *y* in *fly*.
25. *au*, *eau*, *ieu*, *iuv* have *u* at the end as in Eng. *how*.
26. *ea*, *eu*, *oa*, *oe*, *û*, *ue* end in the indistinct vowel *e* as in Eng. *poor*.
27. *ai* (and *ei*), *ie*, *oe* (and *û*) are pronounced almost as the diphthongs in Eng. *fly*, *here*, *poor*; the first element of *ui* is Eng. *u* in *but*.

28. The first element of the diphthongs *ij*, *oai*, *oei*, *ieu*, *ea*, *oa*, *ue* is respectively the sound described in 12, 19, 22, 17, 16, 19, 21.

29. The rising diphthongs¹ *ea* (also written *je*), *ie* (also written *ji*), and the triphthongs *eau*, *iuv* have as first element a weak *i* or *y*; the rising diphthong *oe*, *û* and the triphthong *oei* begin with an unstressed *u* or *w*; the rising diphthong *oa* and the triphthong *oai* with an unstressed *o*. The stressed elements of these sounds are as in 12, 16, 19 (short), 22, 19 (short), 19 (short), 19 (short).

¹ The rising diphthongs of Frisian usually occur before two or more consonants.

PART I. PHONOLOGY

CHAPTER I

TABLE OF FRISIAN SPEECH-SOUNDS¹

		Bilabial	Labio-dental	Linguo-dental	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Consonants	Explosive	p b		t d		k g	ʔ
	Nasal	m		n	ɲ	ŋ	
	Lateral			l			
	Rolled			r			
	Fricative	w	f v	s z	j	x g	h

		Rounded		Front	Mixed	Back	
Vowels	Closed	y y: u u:		i i: y y:		u u:	
	Half-closed	ø: ö o o:		e: ø: ɪ	ö	o o:	
	Half-open	ɔ ɔ:			ə		
	Open			ɛ ɛ: œ ɔ ɔ:			
				ɑ ɑ:			

Semi-vowels		ĩ ü ö
Diphthongs	Falling	ai ei æi ui a'i o'i u'i au ou ɔ'u i'u i'ə y'ə u'ə r'ə ö'ə o'ə
	Rising	ĩi iö iɛ iɔ iö öa öa: üo
Triphthongs		iou iou iuw öai öa'i üoi

¹ The phonetic symbols of the International Phonetic Association are employed. Cf. Paul Passy, *Petite Phonétique comparée des principales langues européennes*. Leipsic et Berlin, 2nd ed. 1912. *The Principles of the International Phonetic Association*, obtainable from the editors: Paul Passy and Daniel Jones.

VOWELS

General Remarks

1. In Frisian the articulation of the lips is relatively small, the mouth-opening relatively great.

2. Closed vowels are generally more tense than open ones, long vowels generally more than short ones, front vowels more than back ones, stressed vowels more than half-stressed and unstressed.

3. There is a perceptible difference in vowel-length, as, for instance, between the corresponding vowels *a* and *a:*, *o* and *o:*, *i* and *i:*,¹ and so on.

4. Long vowels often show a tendency to become slightly diphthongized, thus *e:*ⁱ, *ø:*ⁱ, *i:*ⁱ, *o:*^u, *u:*^u, *a:*^ə, *ɔ:*^ə, *ɛ:*^ə. We may say that *e:*, *o:*, and *ø:* are regularly a little diphthongized when final.

5. There is frequent interchange between long (or half-long) and short vowels in different forms of the same word. Many instances of shortening and reduction are met with in Frisian (see §§ 120-2). For the Frisian semi-vowels see §§ 74-82.

Vowels in detail

6. *i* closed front tense unrounded.

Examples—*dik* (*dyk*)² dike, *itə* (*ite*) to eat.

i: a lengthened *i*.

Examples—*ti:ɔ* (*tiid*) time, *ri:zə* (*rize*) to rise.

7. *y* closed front tense rounded.

Examples—*nyt* (*nūt*) nut, *slytə* (*slute*) to close.

y: a lengthened *y*.

Examples—*dry:v̆* (*druf*) grape, *sy:vər* (*suver*) pure.

8. *e:* half-closed front tense unrounded. This vowel is long; the corresponding short vowel does not occur in Frisian (*ɪ* is more open than short *e*³). *e:* tends to become slightly diphthongized, especially when final, thus *e:*ⁱ. The diphthongization, however, should not be exaggerated. For the practical purposes of this book the phonetic symbol *e:* is employed in all cases.

Examples—*re:k* (*reek*) smoke, *de:lə* (*dele*) to share, *se:* (*sé*) sea.

¹ Letters in thick type are phonetic symbols.

² The phonetic transcription is in thick type, followed by the ordinary spelling in italics.

³ *e:* followed by *r* is a lowered variety of *e:*, and has exactly the quality of lengthened *ɪ* (see § 10).

9. *ø*: half-closed front tense rounded; long only, with a tendency to become slightly diphthongized, especially when final, thus *ø*:ⁱ. (Cf. the preceding section.)

Example—*dø:n* (*deun*) close.

10. *ɪ* half-closed front tense unrounded. This vowel is generally a lowered variety of *e*, very short, and rather half-tense than tense.

Examples—*ik* (*ik*) I, *sitə* (*sitte*) to sit.

11. *ɛ* half-open front lax unrounded.

Examples—*fet* (*fet*) fat, vessel, *setə* (*sette*) to set.

ɛ: a lengthened *ɛ*.

Examples—*bɛ:d* (*bêd*) bed, *lɛ:zə* (*lêze*) to read.

12. *ɑ* open mixed lax unrounded.

Examples—*pɑk* (*pak*) pack, *stapə* (*stappe*) to step.

ɑ: a lengthened *ɑ*. Except in length there is no perceptible difference between *ɑ* and *ɑ*:

Examples—*fɑ:k* (*faek*) often, *rɑ:zə* (*raze*) to rage.

Note. Many speakers retract *ɑ* and *ɑ*: to the open back position.

13. *œ* only occurs as the first element of the diphthong *œi*; see § 29.

14. *ə* a very indistinct vowel, most often half-open mixed lax unrounded. Besides occurring independently in unstressed syllables, this vowel forms the second (unstressed) element of diphthongs (see §§ 24, 42, 43).

Examples—*də* (*de*) the, *ən* (*in*) a, an, *ət* (*it*) it, *rɪnə* (*rinne*) to run.

15. *ö* half-closed mixed lax slightly rounded. Practically this vowel may be treated as a stressed *ə* with slight lip-rounding.

Examples—*nöt* (*nut*) usefulness, *höd* (*hird*) hard.

16. *o* half-open back lax rounded.

Examples—*təp* (*top*) top, *kət* (*kat*) cat.

o: a lengthened *o*.

Examples—*rø:t* (*rôt*) rat, *sə:n* (*sân*) sand.

17. *o* half-closed back lax rounded, very short.

Examples—*op* (*op*) up, *tosk* (*tosk*) tooth.

o: a lengthened *o* with a tendency to become slightly diphthongized, especially when final, thus *o*:^u. The diphthongization, however, should not be exaggerated; for this reason the phonetic symbol *o*: is used in this book in preference to *o*:^u (cf. §§ 8, 9).

Examples—*ro:k* (*rook*) scent, smell, *do:gə* (*doge*) to do well.

In some words a half-lengthened variety of *o*, thus *o'*, is heard. In such words there is no tendency to pronounce a diphthong.

Examples—to·bə (*tobbe*) tub, dɔ·bə (*dobbe*) pit, pool (Scottish *dub*).

18. *u* closed back lax rounded.

Examples—hup (*hoep*) hoop, buk (*būk*) belly, run (*roun*) round.
u: a lengthened *u*.

Examples—sku:ġ (*skoech*) shoe, hu:ɖ (*hūd*) hide, gu:lə (*gūle*) to cry.

DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS

General Remarks

19. There are a large number of falling and rising diphthongs in Frisian, i. e. diphthongs in which the stress falls on the first or on the second element respectively.

20. The unstressed element of Frisian diphthongs is generally a semi-vowel *ɨ*,¹ *ʊ*, *ø*, or in other cases *ə*.

21. In some cases there is hesitation as to stressing the first or the second element. This principally happens in the sound *ɪɪ*, which, however, is ordinarily pronounced *i·ə* or *ɪɪ*.

22. The stressed element of diphthongs may be short or half-long. There are only a few cases in which it is very long. It is not necessary to distinguish long and half-long in this book.

23. In different forms of the same word we often find interchange of falling and rising diphthongs (see §§ 96–8).

24. The sound *ə* (see § 14) varies slightly as the second element of different diphthongs; a difference is, for instance, clearly audible between *i·ə* and *u·ə*, or between *y·ə* and *o·ə*.

25. The same remark may be made with regard to *ɨ* as the first element of different diphthongs, e. g. *ɪɪ* and *ɪə*, or *io* and *io*.

Diphthongs in detail

26. Falling diphthongs in which the first element is short, and the second element is the semi-vowel *ɨ*, are the following :

ai, ei, œi, ui.

27. ai. The first element is not exactly the same vowel as described in § 12, but a sound intermediate between *ɑ* and *ɛ*, inclining to the side of *ɑ*.

Examples—laitsjə (*laitsje*) to laugh, hait (*heit*) father.

¹ This semi-vowel is lax (cf. § 6).

28. **ei.** The first element is the sound described in § 11.

Examples—**frei** (*frij*) free, **sneiə** (*snije*) to cut.

29. **œi.** The sound **œ** is half-open mixed lax unrounded. **I** occurs only in this diphthong.

Examples—**jœi** (*jui*) riot, revelry, **drœiə** (*druije*) to dry.

30. **ui.** In this diphthong **u** is the same vowel as that in § 18

Example—**bluisəl** (*bloeisəl*) blossom, bloom.

31. Falling diphthongs ending in **ɨ** with half-long first element are the following :

a.i, o.i, u.i.

32. **a.i.** The first element is a half-lengthened **a**. This vowel is strictly a sound intermediate between **a** and **ɛ**, but nearly **a**.

Examples—**ka.i** (*kaei*) key, **va.iə** (*waeije*) to blow, **ra.i** (*raei*) grass-stalk.

33. **o.i.** The sound **o** is a half-lengthened **o** (see § 17).

Examples—**mo.i** (*moai*) pretty, **lo.iɪtsjə** (*loaitsje*) to look.

34. **u.i.** The first sound is a half-long **u** as in § 18.

Examples—**plu.iə** (*ploeije*) to plough, **lu.iə** (*loeije*) to pile up.

35. Short falling diphthongs ending in the semi-vowel **ʊ** are :

au, ou, ou.

36. **au** occurs only in the interjection **au** ! The first element is exactly **a** (see § 12).

37. **ou** consists of **ɔ** (see § 16) and **ʊ**.

Examples—**goud** (*goud*) gold, **hout** (*hout*) wood.

38. **ou.** The first element is the sound described in § 17. **I** is very short.

Examples—**kou** (*kou*) cow, **nou** (*nou*) now, **dou** (*dou*) thou.

39. Diphthongs in **ʊ** which have a half-long vowel as first element are :

ɔ.u, i.u.

40. **ɔ.u** is a slightly lengthened variety of **ou**. This diphthong is generally heard when followed by **ə**.

Examples—**rɔ.uə** (*rouwe*) mournings, **dɔ.uə** (*dauwe*) dew.

41. **i.u.** The first element is a half-lengthened **i** (see § 6).

Examples—**i.u** (*ieu*) age, century.

42. Falling diphthongs ending in the indistinct half-open mixed unrounded vowel **ə** (see § 24) are the following :

i.ə, y.ə, u.ə, r.ə, ɔ.ə, o.ə.

43. The first element may be a closed vowel **i, y, u** (see §§ 6, 7

18), or a half-closed one *ɪ*, *ø*, *o* (see §§ 10, 15, 17), but only with half-long quantity.

The sound *ə* should not be exaggerated.

Examples—

i·ə *bi·ən* (*bien*) bone, *li·ənə* (*liene*) to lend.

y·ə *fly·əz* (*flues*) fleece, *sly·ərə* (*sluere*) to slide.

u·ə *gu·əd* (*goed*) good, *fu·ət* (*foet*) foot.

r·ə *rr·əd* (*read*) red, *nr·ət* (*neat*) naught.

ō·ə *snō·ən* (*snjeon*) Saturday, *glō·ən* (*gleon*) glowing,
gō·ər (*geur*) scent.

o·ə *bo·ət* (*boat*) boat, *no·əz* (*noas*) nose, *o·ər* (*oar*) other.

44. Rising diphthongs having as their first element the semi-vowel *ɪ* (see § 25) are :

ɪi, *ɪō*, *ɪɛ*, *ɪo*, *ɪo*.

45. The second (stressed) elements *ɪ*, *ō*, *ɛ*, *o* and *o* are the sounds described in §§ 10, 15, 11, 16, and 17.

Examples—

ɪi *fɪɪɫ* (*fjild*) field, *gɪɪn* (*gjin*) no.

ɪō *mɪōks* (*mjuks*) dung, *lɪōrk* (*ljurk*) lark.

ɪɛ *hɪɛst* (*hjerst*) harvest, *fɪɛmɔ* (*frjemd*) strange.

ɪo *lɪoxt* (*ljocht*) light.

ɪo *sɪoŋə* (*sjonge*) to sing ; *stɪoŋkə* (*stjonke*) to stink.

46. A rising diphthong (*ɔɑ*) consisting of the semi-vowel *ɔ* as first, and the sound *ɑ* (see § 12) as second element, is often heard in Frisian.

Examples—*tōar* (*toar*) dry, *skōalə* (*skoalle*) school, *mōanə* (*moanne*) moon.

A lengthened variety, thus *ɔɑ:*, is heard in the plural form *hōɑ:zn* (*hoazzen*) hose.

47. Finally, Frisian has a diphthong *ūo*, consisting of the semi-vowel *ū* and the same sound as that described in § 17.

Examples—*spūon* (*spoen*) spoon, *mūorə* (*mūrre*) wall.

Triphthongs in detail

48. The following triphthongs are met with in Frisian :

ɪou, *iou*, *iuw*¹; *ōai*, *ōɑ:i*; *ūoi*.

49. The first and the last elements of these triphthongs are

¹ For practical purposes the phonetic symbol *iuw* is chosen instead of *ɪuu* or *iuū*.

semi-vowels. The middle (stressed) elements *o*, *o*, *u*, *a* are the sounds described in §§ 16, 17, 18, and 12.

Examples—

ïou *fïouər* (*fjouwer*) four.

ïou *liouə* (*leauwe*) to believe, *skriouə* (*skreauwe*) to cry,
riou (*reau*) apparatus.

iuw *liuw* (*liuw*) lion, *bliuwə* (*bliuwe*) to remain.

öai *böai* (*boi*) boy, *löaikjə* (*loaikje*) to idle.

öa·i *köa·i* (*koai*) nest-egg, *böa·iəm* (*boaijem*) bottom.

üoi *müoikə* (*moeike*) auntie, *müoiə* (*moeije*) to vex.

CONSONANTS

General Remarks

50. Perceptible differences in the length of consonants scarcely occur in Frisian.

Through emphasis, however, consonants often become lengthened; e.g.:

sa 'sm:öarġ *öz* *ət* (t)er is! (*Sa smoarch as it dêr is!*)

ət iz *ən* 'gr:i:ž! (*It is in griis!*)

mă sunn 'gl:ö·ən vödə!¹ (*Men scoenen gleon wirde!*)

'n:et vi·ər! 'ol: vi·ər! (*Net wier! Al wier!*)

j:a! n:e! (*Ja! Né!*)

s:! (is often used to express astonishment).

51. The friction and explosion are relatively small.

52. Voiced consonants are pronounced with weaker friction or explosion than the corresponding breathed consonants.

53. Devocalized consonants regularly augment the force of friction or explosion; vocalized consonants diminish it.

54. The pronunciation of the uvular *ɣ* and the nasal twang are very rare in Frisian, and are regarded as defects of speech.

55. Syllabic liquids *m*, *n*, *ŋ*, *l*, *r* frequently occur in ordinary speaking (see §§ 142–8).

Complete and partial assimilation is often met with in Frisian (see §§ 99–119).

¹ In cases like these one also hears such forms as *semöarġ*, *geri:ž*, *gelö·ən* with insertion of the indistinct vowel *e* between two consonants, when the second of them is a liquid.

Consonants in detail

56. p breathed (or voiceless) bilabial explosive.

Examples—**pi:p** (*piip*) pipe, **lipə** (*lippe*) lip.

b the corresponding voiced bilabial explosive.

Examples—**bak** (*bak*) tub, **krob** (*krob*) beetle.

57. t breathed dental (or rather linguodental) explosive, formed by the tip of the tongue against the upper gums.

Examples—**tɪn** (*tin*) thin, **trɛiə** (*triye*) three, **nyt** (*nit*) nut, **tsjɛf** (*tsjef*) chaff.

d the corresponding voiced consonant, with exactly the same articulation as **t**.

Examples—**dai** (*dei*) day, **du** (*do*) then, **stri:də** (*stride*) to fight.

58. k breathed velar explosive.

Examples—**kɑ:m** (*kaem*) comb, **tsjuk** (*tsjūk*) thick.

g the corresponding voiced velar explosive. This consonant only occurs initially.

Examples—**gou** (*gau*) quick, **gri:ən** (*grien*) green.

59. ʔ glottal explosive. Uttered before a stressed vowel or diphthong beginning the word, when used separately. In careful speaking this sound is also heard between an unstressed and a strongly stressed vowel (or diphthong).

Examples—**ʔi:ən** (*ien*) one, **də ʔi:ənə** (*de iene*) the one, **də ʔo:ərə** (*de oare*) the other.

60. m voiced bilabial nasal. Sometimes syllabic, especially in careless speaking, when the ending **ən** is preceded by a bilabial (see § 143. 2).

Examples—**mən** (*man*) man, **tomə** (*tomme*) thumb.

61. n voiced dental nasal. Often syllabic (see § 143. 1), or nasalized (see §§ 116–19).

Examples—**ne:** (*né*) nay, **lən** (*lân*) land, **rɪnə** (*rinne*) to run.

62. ɲ voiced palatal nasal, always occurring medially between vowel-sounds.

Examples—**vɛɲə** (*wenje*) to dwell, **brɔ:ɲə** (*branje*) firewood.

63. ŋ voiced velar nasal, only occurring medially or finally. Sometimes syllabic in careless speaking (see § 143. 3).

Examples—**səŋ** (*sang*) song, **tɪŋkə** (*tinke*) to think.

64. l voiced dental lateral with u-articulation. Often syllabic (see § 144).

Examples—**laŋ** (*lang*) long, **sti:əl** (*stiel*) steel, **volə** (*wolle*) to be willing.

65. **r** voiced dental fully rolled. Often syllabic (see § 145), assimilated (see §§ 100, 101), or reduced (see §§ 126, 127).

Examples—**rik** (*ryk*) rich, **mar** (*mar*) lake, **skūorə** (*skūrre*) barn.

66. **w** voiced bilabial, slightly fricative. This consonant only occurs preceded by **d**, **k**, **s**, **t**.

Examples—**dwa·n** (*dwaen*) to do, **kwa:l** (*kwael*) pain, **swan** (*swan*) swan, **twa:** (*twa*) two.

67. **f** breathed labiodental fricative.

Examples—**fet** (*fet*) fat, **fi·ər** (*fier*) far, **stof** (*stof*) stuff.

v voiced labiodental fricative. The corresponding voiced form of **f**, with exactly the same articulation. This consonant only occurs when intervocalic, or preceded by **r**, or followed by **j**.

Examples—**i:vər** (*iver*) zeal, **ervə** (*erve*) to inherit, **fervje** (*fervje*) to paint.

u voiced labiodental, slightly fricative. This consonant only occurs initially followed by a vowel (or diphthong) or by **r**.

Examples—**vin** (*wyn*) wind, **vrak** (*wrak*) wreck.

68. The difference between **w**, **v**, and **u** is this: **w** is a bilabial pronounced with slight lip-rounding, and has much similarity to a vowel (**u**, see § 18), especially to a semi-vowel (**ü**, see § 76); **v** and **u** are labiodentals pronounced without lip-rounding. The friction of **w** and **v** is very small; **u** is more fricative than **w** and **v**. Thus **v** is a consonant intermediate between **w** and **u**.

69. **s** breathed dental fricative, formed by the tip of the tongue against the upper gums.

Examples—**smə** (*sinne*) sun, **ris** (*rys*) rice, **misə** (*misse*) to miss.

z voiced dental fricative, with the articulation of **s**. This consonant does not occur at the beginning of words.

Examples—**lɛ:zə** (*lêze*) to read, **bi·əzəm** (*biezem*) besom, **lizə** (*lizze*) to lie.

70. **j** voiced palatal fricative. The friction, however, is very small; the likeness to **i** and especially to **ï** is great.

Examples—**jonj** (*jong*) young, **ju·əɖ** (*hjoed*) to-day, **jiskə** (*yeske*) ashes.

71. **x** breathed velar fricative, formed by the back of the tongue against the soft palate. This consonant does not occur at the beginning of words.

Examples—**liəxt** (*ljocht*) light, **axt** (*acht*) eight, **slax** (*slach*) stroke.

g voiced velar fricative ; the corresponding voiced form of x. This consonant does not occur at the beginning of words.

Examples—*lɔ:gə* (*lôge*) flame, *plu:gə* (*ploege*) plough, *dra:gə* (*drage*) to draw.

72. h breathed glottal fricative, occurring only initially.

Examples—*hɔ:n* (*hân*) hand, *hu:ȝ* (*hûs*) house, *hr̥əl* (*heal*) half.

73. In some words a very slight h, or rather a simple aspiration, is sometimes heard before r, l, v, j (see § 131).

Examples—*hr̥r̥ək* (*reak*) rick, *hr̥ɪŋ* (*ring*) ring, *hliɛpə* (*ljeppe*) to spring by means of a pole, *hlaitsjə* (*laitsje*) to laugh, *hva:* (*hwa*) who, *hja* (*hja*) she, they.

Semi-vowels

74. In many diphthongs and in all triphthongs the unaccented elements are semi-vowels. The following are met with in Frisian :

ī, ũ, ȝ.¹

75. ī occurs as the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs (in this book simply indicated by the phonetic symbol i²), and as the first element of some rising diphthongs and triphthongs (phonetic symbol ĭ), mostly, but not always, interchanging with other sounds (see § 98. 1, 2, 5).

76. ũ occurs as the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs (phonetic symbol u²), and as the first element of ũo, ũoi (indicated by ũ), interchanging with uə, ui (see § 98. 4, 7).

77. ȝ appears only as the first element of ȝa, ȝa:, ȝai, ȝa:i (phonetic symbol always ȝ), generally interchanging with the diphthongs oə, o:i (see § 98. 3, 6).

78. ĭ as the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs is always a semi-vowel (see § 25). As the first element of diphthongs and triphthongs it may practically be treated as j, the friction of this consonant being always very small. But one hears a difference between these two sounds, e.g. in such words as :

liȝt (*ljocht*) light—*jos* (*jas*) jacket.

gĭm (*gjin*) no—*jɪtə* (*jiette*) to pour.

bĭst (*bjist*) beestings—*jild* (*jild*) money.

riȝt (*rijucht*) right—*jon* (*jong*) young.

79. In many words, however, ĭ has really become j, e.g. in the following :

¹ They are very lax.

² But in the texts and glossary, for the sake of clearness, ī, ũ are employed.

ju·əḡ¹ (*hjoed*) to-day, jəuər¹ (*hjouwer*) oats, jelt¹ (*hjelt*) hilt, jeln (*jelne*) ell, jenn (*earnen*) copper, jerm, sometimes heard instead of r·ərm (*earm*) arm, jətə (*earte*) peas, jet (*ear*) offal, jun (*joun*) evening, djip² (*djip*) deep, dju·ər² (*djūr*) dear, djuia² (*djoeije*) to play, djer·ə (*djerre*) yolk, sje:ḡ (*sead*) sod, fju·ər (*fjūr*) fire, rjō (*rju*) rife, sjō (*sjuch*!) see! njō (*nju*) pleasure.

80. ũ and ǝ are real semi-vowels in all cases. They must be carefully distinguished from the bilabial fricative consonant w (although its friction is very small), and of course also from the consonant v, which is labiodental. Thus the difference is clearly audible between such words as :

rūot (*roet*) soot—vol (*wol*) well.

vūoljə (*woelje*) to wind—volə (*wolle*) to be willing.

tōar (*toar*) dry—twa: (*twa*) two.

kōat (*koart*) short—kw:al (*kwael*) torment.

mōaist (*moaist*) prettiest—vai (*wei*) way.

kōa·i (*koai*) nest-egg—va·iə (*waeije*) to blow.

81. In some words, however, the semi-vowel has become w or even v. The principal are :

vot³ (*hwet*) what, va:³ (*hwa*) who, vōnt³ (*hwent*) for, vō·nr·ər³ (*hwennear*) beside hu·nr·ər (*honear*) when, ver³ (*hwer*) where, vε:rə³ (*hwerre*) where, dwa·n, dwan (*dwaen*) do.

In the pronunciation of children this change is often heard in other words as well.

82. Semi-vowels disappear in some cases (see Reduction of diphthongs, §§ 123, 124).

Inverse sounds

83. It is a matter of course that in Frisian sounds are regularly produced by expiration. In some cases, however, sounds are made by inhalation. This often happens with the words j*ɑ* and n*e* (with expiration mostly pronounced ja:, ne:). Besides these, we find in Frisian (among others) the following inverse sounds :

m* (short) used to express alarm.

m* (long) to express amazement or pleasure.

f* in case of a sudden pain.

t* t* t* to express pleasure ; also, with or without lip-rounding to silence or to allure dogs.

¹ In these words the initial h has dropped, or is reduced to a slight aspiration (see §§ 73, 131).

² In these words the initial d often drops (see § 129).

³ In these words the initial h has dropped.

t* l* with *ɑ* and *u*-resonance, to draw the attention of little children.

t* r* to incite horses.

Stress

84. In Frisian, stress is generally subject to the same rules as in other Germanic dialects. For this reason a complete treatment seems superfluous here. The following short indications are sufficient for the purposes of this book.

85. Syllables have the stress on the vocalic part. For syllabic consonants see §§ 142–8. Diphthongs may be stressed on the first or on the second element (falling and rising diphthongs, see §§ 19–47). There are only a few cases of level-stressed diphthongs, especially *ir*, which, however, is mostly spoken *i-ə* or *ir*. In triphthongs the stress regularly falls on the middle part (see §§ 48, 49), but in *ioũ* (mostly spoken *ioũ*) the first two parts sometimes show level stress. For interchange between falling and rising diphthongs see §§ 96–8.

86. In word-stress it is easy to distinguish various degrees. Three of these, however, are sufficient: the different syllables of a word may be stressed, half-stressed, or unstressed.

87. Simple words, i.e. words which are not compound or derivative, have the stress on the first syllable. This does not always apply to words of foreign origin.

88. In derivative nouns with the prefixes *ant-*, *oar-*, *on-*, and in verbs derived from such words, the prefix is stressed, the second syllable is half-stressed. The prefix *ge-* is unstressed.

Examples—'ontvōd (*antwird*) answer, 'ontvōdzjə (*antwirdzje*) to answer, 'o-ədə:l (*oardeel*) judgement, 'o-ədə:lə (*oardele*) to judge, 'ōvɑ:r (*onwaer*) storm, 'ōvɑ:rjə (*onwaerje*) to be stormy, gə'lok (*gelok*) luck.

Note. Adjectives with the prefix *on-* have the stress on the same syllable as the radical.

Examples—ō'sliox̥t (*onsljucht*) unsmooth, ō'rɛ:stə̌g̊ (*onrēstich*) unrestful, om'bruk̥səm (*onbrūksum*) unusable, ōfə'stəndə̌g̊ (*onforstandich*) unintelligent, ɔŋgə'mak̥lək (*ongemaklik*) uncomfortable.

89. In verbs formed with the prefixes *bi-*, *ge-*, *for-*, *ont-*, *to-*, and in nouns or adjectives derived from such words, the stress falls on the second syllable, i.e. on the first syllable of the simple word.

Examples—bə'krərə (*bikeare*), bə'kr-ər̥lɪŋ (*bikearling*), gə'vōdə

litə (*gewirde litte*), gə'bit (*gebyt*), fə'krəpjə (*forkeapje*), fə'krəp (*forkeap*), ont'hə:də (*onthâlde*), ont'hə:d̥ (*onthâld*), tə'sküorə (*to-skurre*), tə'sküod (*toskurd*).

90. The suffixes *-inne*, *-aezje*, *-es*, *-ier*, *-ij*, *(-rij, -erij, -nij)*, *-eare* (*-carje*) are full-stressed; the suffixes *-dom*, *-heit*, *-skip*, *-achtich*, *-loas* (*-leas*), *-lei* are half-stressed; the other suffixes and all declension and conjugation endings are unstressed.

Examples—bu'ə'rinə (*boerinne*), klə'da:zjə (*kledaezje*), prī'ses (*prinses*), gə'ni'ər (*genier*), bakə'rəi (*bakkerij*), gritə'nəi (*gritenij*), avə'si'rə (*aveseare*), lə'vīerjə (*lavearje*); 'freidom (*frjedom*), 'grö'əthaid (*greateheid*), 'bətə'skɪp (*betterskip*), 'bənəxtəg (*bernachtich*), 'əxtəlo'əz (*achteloas*), 'trɛ:dərlai (*trêdderlei*).

91. The suffixes *-ich*, *-lik*, *-sum* have the peculiarity of being able to retract the stress a syllable backwards, when this syllable is half-stressed¹ in forms without the suffix, e.g.:

'iərmu'əd (*earmoed*)—iər'mu'ədəg (*earmoedich*)

'fo'ədə:l (*foardeel*)—fə'də:ləg (*foardelich*)

'i'əfə:d̥ (*ienfâld*)—i'ə'fə:dəg (*ienfâldich*)

'frö'əskɪp (*frjeonskip*)—frö'ə'skɪplək (*frjeonskiplik*)

'arbaidzjə (*arbeidzje*)—ar'baitsem (*arbeidsum*).

92. For compound words it is not possible to give distinct and simple rules. Some have the stress on the first, others on the second element. Cf. 'se:mən (*séman*) with se'dik (*sédyk*).

93. Level stress often occurs in compound words in the following cases:

1. When the word contains a comparison.

Examples—'pɪk'swat (*pikswart*), 'drə'stɪl (*deastil*).

2. When the first part serves to express a high degree.

Examples—'sti:f'fɛ:st (*stijffest*), 'stə:k'blɪn (*stôkblyn*), 'i'swi'ət (*ynswiet*), 'tro'wi'ət (*trochwiet*), 'u'ər'bli:d̥ (*oerbliid*).

3. When the first part serves to modify the signification of the second part.

Example—'lɔxt'bləu (*ljochtblau*).

94. Some words have, besides their main form, another, when they are strongly stressed, either in the sentence or isolated. The principal are:

dɪt (*dit*)—dɪtə (*ditte*) this.

dɛr (*dêr*)—dɛ:rə (*dêrre*) there.

wɛr (*hwer*)—wɛ:rə (*hwêrre*) where.

¹ In the word grəu'verləg (*grouwelich*) it is even an unstressed syllable which has thus acquired full stress.

hīr (*hīr*)—**hīrə** (*hīrre*) here.

vət (*hwet*)—**vətə** (*hwette*) what.

95. In half-stressed and unstressed syllables sounds may be reduced (see §§ 133-41).

Stress-changes in diphthongs. (Breaking)

96. Stress-changes in diphthongs (and triphthongs) are frequently met with in Frisian between words which are simple or undeclined and their lengthened, i.e. declined, compound or derivative, forms. In such forms the stress falls on the second element instead of on the first.

97. In consequence of the analogy of these lengthened forms the stress sometimes varies in the unlengthened ones; the opposite also occurs in some cases. Hence two pronunciations may be heard of some words, as :

ru·ət—**rūot** (*roet*) soot.

spu·ən—**spūon** (*spoen*) spoon.

fī·ələ—**fīrlə** (*fiele*) to feel.

spi·ələ—**spīrlə** (*spiele*) to wash.

hr·ərə (*heare*)—**hīərə** (*hearre*) to hear.

mr·ələ (*meale*)—**mīələ** (*mealte*) to grind.

go·ətə (*goate*)—**gōatə** (*goatte*) gutter.

do·ərə (*doare*)—**dōarə** (*doarre*) to dare.

gu·əð (*goed*)—**gūod** (*gūd*).¹

98. In this matter the following varieties may be distinguished :

1. Interchange of **i·ə** and **īr**, e.g. :

sti·ən (*stien*) stone—**stīnən** (*stiennen*), **stīntsje** (*stientsje*)

vi·ət (*wiet*) wet—**vīrtə** (*wiette*), **vīrtsje** (*wietsje*)

si·əð (*sied*) seed—**sīrdzje** (*siedzje*), **sīrdiŋ** (*siedding*)

sni·ə (*snie*) snow—**snīrflok** (*snieflok*).

Note. Level stress sometimes occurs, as in **hei girt** (*hy giet*) he goes, **hei stirt** (*hy stiet*) he stands.

2. Interchange of **r·ə** and **īe**, e.g. :

br·əm (*beam*) tree—**bīēmən** (*beammen*), **bīēmke** (*beamke*)

lr·ən (*lean*) reward—**līēnə** (*leanje*)

fr·ər (*fear*) feather—**fīerjə** (*fearje*), **fīerən** (*fearren*).

¹ In this case the two forms have acquired different senses : **gu·əð** means 'real or personal property', **gūod** means 'things', or 'texture', or 'medicines'.

3. Interchange of *o·ə* and *öa*, e.g. :
skro·ər (*skroar*) tailor—*skröarən* (*skroarren*), *skröarjə* (*skroarje*)
mo·ən (*moarn*) morn—*möantiđ* (*moarntiid*).
4. Interchange of *u·ə* and *üo*, e.g. :
fu·ət (*foet*) foot—*füotən* (*foetten*)
gu·əđ (*goed*) good—*güodlæk* (*goedlik*).
5. Interchange of *y·ə* and *iö*, e.g. :
fju·ər, *fy·ər* (*fjūr*) fire—*fjörkə* (*fjurke*), *fjörjə* (*fjurje*)
slj·ərə (*sluere*) to slide—*sljörkjə* (*sljurkje*).
6. Interchange of *o·i* and *öai*, e.g. :
mo·i (*moai*) pretty—*möaiər* (*moaijer*), *möaiëž* (*moaijens*)
lo·i (*loai*) lazy—*löaikjə* (*loaikje*).
7. Interchange of *ui* and *üoi*, e.g. :
ruia (*roeije*) to row—*rüoikjə* (*roeikje*)

ASSIMILATION

99. There are a great many kinds of assimilation in Frisian. The principal are :

Complete assimilation

100. Assimilation of *r* before dental consonants (*t*, *d*, *n*, *l*, *s*, *ž*, *z*).¹

Examples—*swat* (*swart*) black, *hundət* (*hundert*) hundred, *böd* (*bird*) beard, *bē:n* (*bern*) child, *kəl* (*kerl*) grain, *dwas* (*dwards*) cross, *gē:ž* (*gērs*) grass, *fē:zən* (*fērsen*) frozen.

Note. This assimilation occurs even in conjugated verbal forms, e.g. : *hei lr·ət* (*hy leart*) he learns, *hei hat lr·əđ* (*hy hat leard*) he has learned ; but not in unstressed syllables of such forms as *ət toŋərt* (*it tongert*) it thunders.

101. *r* is often assimilated, at least in ordinary speaking :

1. In the words *foar*-, *wer*-, *oer*-, *wjer*-, used as the first part of compounds, when followed by a consonant, even by *j*, but especially before dental sounds.

2. In the prefixes *oar*-, *for*-, under the same circumstances.

3. In the adverbs and prepositions *for*, *foar*, *oer*, *wer*, *hjr*, *dēr*, *hwer*, when followed by a word beginning with a consonant and belonging to the same breath-group.

¹ This belongs partly to the historical grammar.

4. In the adverb and conjunction *mar*, under the same circumstances.

Note. Not in very careful speaking, and never before a vowel sound or *h*.

Examples—'fōado·ər (*foardoar*), 'vɛja:n (*werjaen*), 'u·ədwa:n (*oer dwaen*), 'vɛlɪɔxt (*wjerljocht*); 'o·əlɔx (*oarloch*), fə'ja:n (*forjaen*); dət is fōa jou! (*Dat is for jo!*), fōa skōaltid (*foar skoaltiid*), u·ə fi:vən (*oer fiven*), vɛ komə (*wer komme*), hɪr bliuwə (*hjer bliuwe*), vɛ most hɪnə? (*hwer moast hinne?*), də mɑ 'dɛlsɛtə! (*dêr mar delsette!*).

102. *l* is assimilated before *t* and *d*, when preceded by the sound *ɔ*.¹

Examples—sɔ:t (*sâlt*) salt, hɔ:də (*hâlde*) to hold.

103. *t* is assimilated:

1. Before *st* in the superlative degree.

Examples—gröst (*greatst*) greatest, list (*lytst*) smallest, kōast (*koartst*) shortest.

2. Between *s* and *j* in verbs and in diminutive forms.

Examples—hōasjə² (*hoastje*) to cough, kisjə (*kistje*) small chest.

3. After *s* followed by an unaccented syllable.

Examples—lɛ:sɪ (*lêsten*) lately, fɪ:sɪ (*fiersten*) by far, hɛsməs (*hjerstmes*) in autumn, nɛsljə (*nestelje*) to nestle.

Note. Not in the combination of verbal forms and the enclitic pers. pron. 2nd sing., as e. g. dɔxstə (*dochste*) dost, vɔstə (*wolste*) wilt, mɔstə (*moaste*) must.

104. *d* is assimilated, but not always, in the following cases:

1. After *r* in the words vörġ (*wirch*) worthy, vörə (*wirde*) to become, ɑ:rəġ (*aerdich*) nice, also spoken vödäġ (*wirdich*), vödə, ɑ:däġ (see § 100).

2. Before *ɪ* in the verbal forms hi·ənn (*hienen*) had, su·ənn (*scoenen*) should, vu·ənn (*woenen*) would, ku·ənn (*koenen*) could, di·ənn (*dienen*) did, lainn (*leinen*) laid, sainn (*seinen*) said, sti·ənn (*stienen*) stood.³

¹ The above belongs properly to the historical grammar. There are, however, Frisian dialects which still pronounce the *l* in this case, e. g. the dialect of Hynlippen (*Hindeloopen*).

² Also in all the forms of such verbs.

³ These forms are the weak imperfect plurals (for *hieden*, *scoeden*, *woeden*, *koeden*, *dieden*, *leiden*, *seiden*, *stieden*) of the verbs *hawwe*, *scille*, *wolle*, *kinne* (and *kenne*), *dwaen*, *lizze*, *sizze*, *stean*.

3. After *n* in the following present participles used as adjectives: *meiën* (*mijen*) shy, *hu·ədŋ* (*hoeden*) careful, *dīmən* (*dimmen*) quiet, *stjōŋkən* (*stjonken*) stinking, *lībən* (*libben*) living, *eftər'hō:dŋ* (*efterhâlden*) reserved.

4. In the word *hōnljə* (*handelje*) to trade, also pronounced *hōndəljə*.

5. Before *l* in the words *rīlək* (*ridlik*) honest, *dā:lək* (*daedlik*, *dalik*) at once, *nōlə* (*nidle*) needle, *gōlə* (*girdle*) girdle.

6. In the word *ər* (*er*) there, an unstressed form of the adverb *dər*.¹

105. The article *də* (*de*) is assimilated to *ə* (*'e*):

1. After prepositions ending in a consonant.

Examples—in *ə* *vin* (*yn de wyn*, also written *yn 'e wyn*) in the wind, *fən ə* *mō·ən* (*fen 'e moarn*) this morning.

2. Sometimes even after the prepositions *mai* (*mei*), *nai* (*nei*).

Note. In some cases two forms are used, e. g.:

fōa də (*foar de*) and *fōar ə* (*foar 'e*)

u·ə də (*oer de*) and *u·ər ə* (*oer 'e*)

tro də (*troch de*) and *trog ə* (*troch 'e*).

106. The final consonant of the adverb *nəχ*, *nəġ* (*noch*) yet, is often assimilated in the combination with *net*, *ŋt* (*net*) not, thus: *nəg net* and *nə net*, *nəgŋt* and *nəŋt* (*noch net*).

107. The final consonant of the adverbs and prepositions *trog* (*troch*) and *ə:v̂* (*ôf*) is usually assimilated before a consonant (except *h*) in compound words and before the article *də* (*de*).

Examples—

tro vā:r ẽ vin (*troch waer en wyn*)

'trore:d̥ (*trochreed*), *'trodriuwə* (*trochdriuwe*)

'ə·əri·ədə (*ôfriede*), *'ə·əgrən* (*ôfgean*)

tro də *slrət* (*troch de sleat*), *ə·ə də* *skōalə* (*ôf de skoalle*).

Note. The preposition and adverb *ə:v̂* is by a great many speakers in all cases pronounced *ə·ə* or *əu*.

108. The final consonant of some much-used verbal forms is often assimilated (especially in careless speaking), when a personal pronoun is enclitically appended to them. Such forms are:

vo k (*wol ik*), *sī k* (*scil ik*), *dō k* (*doch ik*), *mā k* (*moat ik*)

vo vi (*wolle wy*), *sī vi* (*scille wy*), *dō vi* (*dogge wy*), *mā vi* (*moatte wy*)

¹ Others unstressed forms are *dər*, *dŕ* (*der*).

vo jə (*wolle jy*), si jə (*scille jy*), do jə (*dogge jy*), ma jə (*moatte jy*)
 vɔstə (*wolste*), sistə (*scilste*), [dɔχstə (*dochste*)], mastə (*moaste*).

Note. Not with the enclitic personal pronoun *ər*, *ɾ* (*er*).

Voicing

109. Voicing, i.e. change from breath to voice, occurs in the following cases among others:

1. From **k** to **g** before a voiced consonant.

Examples—*ɪg bɪn* (*ik bin*) I am, *ɪg dɔχ* (*ik doch*) I do.

2. From **p** to **b** in the same case.

Examples—*ɔbdwɑːn* (*ɔpdwaen*) to open, *ɔb bəˈzɪtə* (*ɔp bisite*) on a visit.

3. From **s** to **z** in the words *is* (*is*), and *as* (*as*) before a word beginning with a vowel or a voiced consonant and belonging to the same breath-group.

Examples—

ɪz ər dər? (*Is er dər?*)

ɔz ɪk kom (*As ik kom*)

ɪz dɾ iːən? (*Is der ien?*)

lik ɔz niːz (*Lyk as nūs*).

4. From **s** to **z** in the enclitic personal pronoun *sə* after a word ending in a vowel or a voiced consonant.

Examples—

dɪːə zə dət? (*Die se dat?*)

nɪm zə mai! (*Nim se mei!*)

5. From **t** to **d** sometimes before a voiced consonant.

Example—*ydbuid* (*utboeid*) bandy-legged.

Unvoicing

110. Unvoicing, i.e. change from voice to breath, is met with in various cases in Frisian, such as the following:

1. From **v**, **z**, **g**, to **f**, **s**, **χ** before **t** in verbal forms as *hei buːχt*, *veːft*, *lɛːst* (*hy bûgt*, *weeft*, *lêst*), from the verbs *buːgə* (*bûge*) to bend, *veːvə* (*weve*) to weave, *lɛːzə* (*lêze*) to read.

2. From **d** to **t** in the article *də* (*de*), the personal pronoun *dɛi*, *dɪ* (*dy*), the demonstrative pronouns *dət*, *dɪ* (*dat*, *dy*), and the adverbs *dər*, *dɛːrə* (*dêr*, *dêrre*), when the preceding word ends in a breathed consonant and belongs to the same breath-group.

Examples—

mai rk tət ? (*Mei ik dat ?*)

stek ti nēt ! (*Stek dy net !*)

vət doxt (t)j mən ? (*Hwet docht dy man ?*)

stek tə pi:p o·ən ! (*Stek de piip oan !*)

mat (t)ə frəu ek vət ha ? (*Moat de frou ek hwet ha ?*)

sïoxst (t)ət (t)ɛ:rə ? (*Sjuchst dat dêrre ?*)

111. There is also unvoicing :

1. From **b**, **d**, **v**, **z**, **g**, to **ɸ**, **ɖ**, **ɸ̥**, **ʒ̥**, **ɡ̥** at the end of a word after long vowels, falling diphthongs, and triphthongs ; also after the liquids **m**, **n**, **ŋ**, **l**, **r**.¹

Examples—**kra:b** (*kraeb*), **sa:ɖ** (*saed*), **dry:v̥** (*drúf*), **ɛrv̥** (*erf*), **tsi:ʒ̥** (*tsiis*), **r̥əɡ̥** (*each*), **berɡ̥** (*berch*), **tjɛmʒ̥** (*tjems*), **stĩ:ʒ̥** (*stins*), **ʼaʎlɪŋʒ̥** (*einlings*), **l̥r̥əʒ̥** (*lears*).

2. From **vd** (written *fɖ*) to **v̥ɖ** and from **gd** to **ɡ̥ɖ** at the end of words in the same cases as above.

Examples—**ve:v̥ɖ** (*weefɖ*), **dra:v̥ɖ** (*draefɖ*), **ɛrv̥ɖ** (*erfɖ*), **bu:ɡ̥ɖ** (*búgd*), **dø:ɡ̥ɖ** (*deugd*).

3. From **xs** to **ɡ̥ʒ̥** sometimes in the word **dəɡ̥ʒ̥**, also spoken **dəxs** (*dochs*).

4. From **d** to **ɖ** and from **g** to **ɡ̥** at the end of words when the final syllable is unstressed.

Examples—**rɪnənɖ** (*rinnend*), **volmi·ənənɖ** (*wolmienend*), **jɪrəɡ̥** (*jierrich*), **linəɡ̥** (*linich*).

Change of articulation

112. The principal varieties of this form of assimilation are :

1. The change from **n** to **m** before the bilabials **b**, **p**, **m**.

Examples—**om'bi:dəɡ̥** (*onbidich*), **'impakə** (*ynpakke*), **'o·əm·pi·ələ** (*oanpiele*), **o·əm mei** (*oan my*), **'o(m)məxt** (*onmacht*).

2. The change from **n** to **ŋ** before the velar consonants **g** and **k**.²

Examples—**on'ge:v̥** (*ongeeft*), **i·əŋ kr̥ər** (*ien kear*).

3. The unaccented ending **ən** becomes in careless speaking :

(a) **m** after the bilabials **b**, **p**, **m**.

Examples—**tə·bm̩** (*tobben*), **i·əpm̩** (*iepen*), **imm̩** (*immen*).

¹ **r** before **ɖ** and **ʒ̥** is then assimilated (see §§ 100, 101), **n** before **ʒ̥** nasalized (see § 116).

² The word **fəŋkə** (*fanke*) shows the change from **m** to **ŋ**. This form is as frequent as **famkə** (*famke*), but has another signification. Both forms are diminutives from **fam** (*faem*).

(b) ŋ after the velar sounds k, g, x, ŋ.

Examples—brækŋ (*beaken*), si:gŋ (*sigen*), saŋŋ (*sangen*).

Note. The changes mentioned under 3 do not occur in very careful speaking.

4. A curious change occurs in the prefix *ont*, which is mostly pronounced *omt*.

Examples—omt'hə:də (*onthâlde*), omt'ja:n (*ontjaen*).

113. The combination *ft* sometimes or regularly becomes *xt* in the following words :

kre:ft—kraxt (*krêft, kracht*), kraft—kraxt (*kraft, kracht*), loft—loxt (*loft*), skoft—skoxt (*skoft*), klöft—klöxt (*klucht*), klöftəg—klöxtəg (*kluftich*), stiftsjə—stixtsjə (*stiftsje*), swiftə—swixtə (*swichte*), lofts—lox(t)s (*lofts*), eftər, aftər—axtər (*efter, achter*), ət huft—ət huxt¹ (*it hoeft, it hoecht*), gəroft—gəroxt (*geroft*), nift—nixt (*nift, nicht*).

Note. The existence of two such forms beside each other has brought about the opposite transition in some cases, as e.g. tōxt—tōft (*tocht*, past part. of *tinke*), noxt—noft (*nocht, noft*), noxtərŋ—noftərŋ (*nochteren, nofteren*).

114. See also the chapter on nasalization (§§ 116–19) and syllabic consonants (§§ 142–8).

Modification of articulation

115. This kind of assimilation occurs in Frisian in the following cases :

1. g sometimes becomes ɣ between vowel sounds.

Examples—bəɣinə—bəɣinə (*bigjinne*), 'naigrən—'naigrən (*neigean*), təgu.ədə—təgu.ədə (*to goede*), təɣi:rə—təɣi:rə (*togearre*).

2. g often becomes x after t, k, p, s.

Examples—

ət ɣirt—ət xirt (*it giet*) it goes.

ig ɣrən—ik xɪrən (*ik gean*) I go.

'obɣrən—'opxɪrən (*opgean*) to open.

'buzɣot—busxot (*bûsgat*) placket.

¹ This form is the source of the new infinitive *hugə* (*hoege*), which is not unfrequently heard instead of *huvə* (*hoeve*). It has a complete conjugation; the past participle is *huɣd* (*hoegd*).

The transition *vɔ*—*ɣd*, however, also appears in the word *bedru:vɔ* (*bidroefd*), also pronounced *bedru:ɣd*.

3. d often becomes r in the words :

h_o:d_e—h_o:r_e (*hâlde*) to hold.
 n_o:ed_eġ—n_o:er_eġ (*noadich*) needful.
 si:ed_e—si:er_e (*siede*) to boil.
 sta:d_eġ—sta:r_eġ (*stadich*) steadily.
 hīd_e—hīr_e (*hjidde*) hards (of flax).
 viōd_e—viōr_e (*wjudde*) to weed.

Note. The opposite transition appears in the words :

ri:er_e—ri:ed_e (*riere*) to stir.
 ru:er_e—ru:ed_e (*roere*) to move, touch.

Nasalization

116. In Frisian nasalization is a kind of assimilation. Vowels followed by *n* or by *n* with *s*, *z*, *f*, *v*, *j*, *l*, *r*¹ are more or less nasalized. So are diphthongs in the same cases, but principally in their final element. The *n* disappears.

117. Although the nasalization is comparatively small, a Frisian hears immediately the difference in such words as the following:

tsīn (*tsjin*) and tsīñə (*tsjinje*)
 vənə (*wenne*) and vē:st (*wenst*)
 binə (*bine*) and bī:stɾ (*bynster*)
 jɪnɾ (*jinter*) and jī:sɳ (*jinsen*).

118. The nasalization of short vowels is the most perceptible; before *ns* they are also lengthened. That is obvious, if we compare such words as:

hindɾ (*hynder*) and hī:st (*hynst*)
 ɪk kɪn (*ik kin*) and dou kī:st (*dou kinst*)
 mən (*man*) and mō:sk (*mānsk*).

119. In the following list the principal nasalized sounds occurring in Frisian are enumerated :

ĩ e. g. 'ĩlizə (*ynlizze*), dīñə (*dynje*)
 ȳ: ,, vī:sk (*wynsk*), hī:st (*hynst*)

¹ That is to say, a lateral, a rolled, or a fricative consonant, with the exception of *w*, *v*, *χ*, and *g*, which do not follow *n*. The nasalization also appears before *nh*, but only when this combination is followed by a rising diphthong. Cf.

'inhī:er_e (*ynhiere*) and 'ĩhīskjə (*ynheakje*)
 'o'enh_o:d_e (*oanhâlde*) and 'o'ēhīer_e (*oanhearre*).

ÿ	e. g.	klÿnə (<i>khinje</i>), hÿlək (<i>hinlik</i>)
ÿ:	„	dÿ:sk (<i>dunsk</i>), hÿ:stə (<i>hinste</i>)
ē:	„	lē:z (<i>lins</i>), mē:skə (<i>minske</i>)
ē:	„	gē:st (<i>ginst</i>), kē:st (<i>kinst</i>)
ĩ	„	tsjĩnə (<i>tsjinje</i>)
ĩ:	„	jĩ:sɲ (<i>jinsen</i>)
ē	„	vējnə (<i>wenje</i>)
ē:	„	bē:sk (<i>bernsk</i>), vē:st (<i>wenst</i>)
ā	„	frājnə (<i>franje</i>)
ā:	„	hā:z̥ (<i>Harns</i>), 'vā:zdi (<i>Woansdei</i>)
ǣ	„	lilkǣz̥ (<i>lilkens</i>), bē:skǣz̥ (<i>bernskens</i>)
ō:	„	glō:z̥ (<i>glāns</i>), mō:sk (<i>mānsk</i>)
ō:	„	'tō:zdi (<i>Tongersdei</i>)
ū:	„	jū:z̥ (<i>jouns</i>), gū:zje (<i>gûnzje</i>)
i-ǣ	„	i-ǣz̥ (<i>iens</i>), i-ǣlək (<i>ienlik</i>)
ö-ǣ	„	frö-ǣlək (<i>frjeonlik</i>), snö-ǣz̥ (<i>snjeons</i>)
aĩ	„	snaĩz̥ (<i>sneins</i>)
ōā	„	mōā-z̥ (<i>moarns</i>)
u-ǣ	„	gu-ǣz̥ (<i>goes</i>) goose ; also gu-ǣz̥ unnasalized.

REDUCTION

120. In Frisian there are frequent examples of reduction. For practical reasons various kinds are here mentioned together, although they may have different causes.

Reduction of vowels

121. Long vowels may be reduced in words which are lengthened by a syllable in consequence of declension, composition, or derivation. This reduction ordinarily affects the quantity of vowels in such a manner that long vowels become shortened. But some vowels also undergo changes in quality.¹

122. The principal cases which may be distinguished are the following :

¹ It sometimes happens that the reduced and unreduced forms of a word have influenced each other. Hence two pronunciations, as *sik*—*si:k* (*siik*), *sikje*—*si:kje* (*siikje*), *ride*—*ri:de* (*ride*), *gli:de*—*glide* (*gliide*), *buk*—*bu:k* (*boek*), *duk*—*du:k* (*boek*), *bruk*—*bru:k* (*broek*).

The most usual forms are those given first.

1. Reduction (or shortening) from *i:* to *i*.

Examples—

vi:ŵ (*wiif*)—*vifkə* (*wyfke*)
ti:d (*tiid*)—*tidlək* (*tydlīk*)
bli:d (*bliid*)—*blitskɪp* (*blydskip*)
si:k (*sik*)—*siktə* (*sylte*), *sikə̌z* (*sikens*)
ni:d (*niid*)—*nidəg* (*nidich*).

2. From *y:* to *y*.Example—*sky:ŵ* (*skūf*)—*skyfkə* (*skūfke*).3. From *e:* to *i*.

Examples—

he:g (*heech*)—*hɪxtə* (*hichte*)
re:k (*reek*)—*rikjə* (*rikje*).

4. From *ɛ:* to *ɛ*.

Examples—

gle:z (*glēs*)—*gleskə* (*gleske*)
ste:d (*stēd*)—*stetsk* (*stedske*)
ble:d (*blēd*)—*blɛtsidə* (*bledside*)
le:st (*lēst*)—*lestəg* (*lestich*).

5. From *a:* to *a*.

Examples—

fɑ:m (*faem*)—*famən* (*fammen*), *famkə* (*famke*)
lɑ:m (*laem*)—*lāmən* (*lammen*), *lāmke* (*lamke*)
lɑ:pə (*lape*)—*lapən* (*lappen*), *lapjə* (*lapje*)
hɑ:st (*haest*)—*hastəg* (*hastich*).

6. From *o:* to *o*.

Examples—

lɔ:n (*lān*)—*lōnən* (*lannen*)
hɔ:n (*hān*)—*hōnən* (*hannen*), *hōndəg* (*handich*)
sɔ:n (*saun*)—*sōntjən* (*sauntjin*), *sōntəg* (*sauntich*)
stɔ:k (*stōk*)—*stōkən* (*stokken*), *stōkjə* (*stokje*).

7. From *o:* (or *oʻ*) to *o*.

Examples—

kno:p (*knoop*)—*knopkə* (*knoopke*)
to:bə (*tobbe*)—*tobkə* (*tobke*)
sto:bə (*stobbe*)—*stobən* (*stobben*).

8. From u: to u.

Examples—**mu:ž** (*mūs*)—**muzən** (*mūzen*), **muskə**¹ (*muske*).

9. From u: to y.

Examples—

hu:ž (*hūs*)—**hyzən** (*huzen*), **hyskə** (*hūske*)

mu:ž (*mūs*)—**myskə**¹ (*mūske*).

Note. In some of the above cases the short vowel is the original one, so that they are only apparent examples of reduction.

Reduction of diphthongs

123. This is also met with in some cases. It usually consists in shortening the stressed element, or in dropping the semi-vowel which composes the unstressed element in such diphthongs as have the stress on the second part,² or in some cases on the first.

124. The following cases may be distinguished :

1. **a·i** is reduced to **ai**, e. g. :

a·i (*aei*)—**aikə** (*aike*)

k·ai (*kaei*)—**kaikə** (*kaike*)

ma·iə (*Maeije*)—**'maitid** (*maitiid*)

a·iə (*aeije*)—**aikjə** (*aikje*).

2. **u·i** is reduced to **ui**, e. g. :

blu·iə (*bloeije*)—**bluisəl** (*bloeisəl*), **'bluitid** (*bloetiid*)

gru·iə (*groeije*)—**gruisəm** (*groeisum*).

Note. In consequence of this change a great many speakers also pronounce **bluiə** (*bloeije*), **gruiə** (*groeije*), with **ui** instead of **u·i**.

3. **īē** is reduced to **ē** in :

helt (*helt*), **hekəljə** (*heakkelje*), **swəl** (*sweal*), **sweltsjə** (*swealtsje*), **kəl** (*kel*, *kjel*) ;

and sometimes in **fremḑ**, **hekən**, **hekəl**, **hekjə**, **ketiŋ**, **ketliŋ**, **remə**, which are also pronounced **frīemḑ** (*frjemḑ*), **hīekən** (*heakken*), **hīekəl** (*heakkel*), **hīekjə** (*heakje*), **kīetiŋ** (*keatting*), **kīetliŋ** (*keatling*), **rīemə** (*reamme*).

4. **īi** is reduced to **i** in :

twirə (*twjirre*), **twiliŋ** (*twjilling*), **'twibak** (*twiebak*), **swidər** (*swierder*), **swist** (*swierst*).

¹ These two reduced forms differ in signification : **muskə** (*mūske*) means 'little mouse', **myskə** (*mūske*) has the transferred meaning 'rogue', 'urchin'.

² This especially occurs after the consonants **h**, **v**, **r**, **m**.

5. *ða* is reduced to *a* in :

matə (*moatte*), '*mandi* (*Moandei*), '*vā:zdi*¹ (*Woansdei*).

6. *ö·ə* is reduced to *ö* in :

grötər (*greater*), *gröst* (*greatst*).

7. *rə* is reduced to *r* in :

rɪŋ, also spoken *rəŋ* (*eang*).

8. *u·ə* is often reduced to *u* in :

ik ku, *vu*, *su*, but also *ik ku·ə*, *vu·ə*, *su·ə*² (*ik koe*, *woe*, *scoe*).

*Reduction of consonants*³

125. This reduction ordinarily consists in a weakening of the articulation, followed in some words by complete dropping of the consonant. The most common cases are the following :

126. *r*, a full-rolled consonant sound in other positions, is often reduced to a half-rolled devocalized *r̥* at the end of words, when the preceding sound is a diphthong ending in the weak indistinct vowel sound *ə*.

Examples—*hi·ər̥* (*hier*), *mi·ər̥* (*mear*), *smo·ər̥* (*smoar*).

127. In this position *r̥* has dropped in the singular of the imperfect tense of the verb *uē:zə* (*wēze*) to be : *ik*, *hei vi·ə* (*ik*, *hy wier*) I, he was.

128. *d*, which becomes *d̥* (with slight explosion) at the end of words after long vowels and diphthongs (see § 111. 1), often drops when preceded by a diphthong ending in *ə*.

Examples—

ri·əd̥, *ri·ə* (*ried*, *rie*) counsel

di·əd̥, *di·ə* (*died*, *die*) deed

si·əd̥, *si·ə* (*sied*, *sie*) seed

ri·əd̥, *ri·ə* (*read*, *rea*) red

dr·əd̥, *drə* (*dead*, *dea*) death

kwi·ə (*kwea*) evil

bri·ə (*brea*) bread

li·ə (*lea*) limbs

gu·əd̥, *gu·ə* (sometimes) (*goed*, *goe*) good

¹ With nasalization ; see § 116.

² The imperfect tenses of the verbs *kinne* can, *wolle* will, *scille* shall.

³ For devocalization, which is of course also a form of reduction, see §§ 110, 111.

ik hi·ə, di·ə¹ (*ik hie, die*)

ik vu·ə, ku·ə, su·ə, br·ə, sr·ə² (*ik woe, koe, soe, bea, sea*).

129. *d* as initial consonant is reduced and often drops in *dju·ər*, *ju·ər* (*djūr*), *djɪp*, *jɪp* (*djip*), *djuia*, *juia* (*djoeije*).

130. *k* often drops in the suffix *-sk*.

Examples—*mō:sk*, *mō:s* (*mānsk*), *fōlsk*, *fōls* (*falsk*), *mē:skə*, *mē:s* (*minske, mins*), *frisk*, *fris* (*frysk*).

131. *h* is always a little reduced before rising diphthongs.

Examples—*hīr* (*hijr*), *hīrt* (*hjit*), *hōdətə* (*hoarte*), *hōanə* (*hoanne*), *hūotsjə* (*hoedtsje*), *hīest* (*hjerst*), *hīerə* (*hearre*).

h is reduced to a slight aspiration or has completely dropped:

1. In some words beginning with *r* or *l* (see § 73).

Examples—

rr·ək (*reak*), *riŋ* (*ring*), *ropə* (*roppe*)

līepə (*lieppe*), *laitsjə* (*laitsje*).

2. In some words beginning with *j* or *v* (see §§ 79, 81).

Examples—

vət (*hwet*), *vənt* (*hwent*), *vər* (*hwer*)

ju·əð (*hjoed*), *jəuər* (*hjouwer*).

132. *j* often drops as initial consonant in the word:

ji·ər (*jier*), also spoken *i·ər*.

Reduction in half-stressed and unstressed syllables

133. Generally it may be said that sounds in half-stressed or unstressed syllables have not the same value as in full-stressed ones. It is indifferent whether the unstressed or half-stressed syllable precedes the stressed one or follows it.

134. When a half-stressed syllable immediately precedes or follows³ a stressed one, long vowels and diphthongs may be reduced; e.g.:

1. *o:* is reduced to *ɔ*.

Example—*hō:ŋ* (*hōf*)—*'tsjerkhof* (*tsjerkhof*).

2. *ɛ:* is reduced to *ɛ*.

Example—*stē:ð* (*stēd*)—*stēdz'hu:ž* (*stedshūs*).

¹ The imperfect tenses of the verbs *hawwe*, *dwænen*.

² The imperfect tenses of the verbs *wolle*, *kinne* (and *kenne*), *scille*, *bidde* (and *biede*), *siede*.

³ When an unstressed syllable comes between, the reduction does not appear.

3. *i:* is reduced to *i*.

Example—*ti:ɔ̯* (*tiid*)—*'oltid* (*altyd*).

4. *u:* is reduced to *y*.

Example—*hu:ʒ* (*hūs*)—*'tixthys* (*tichthūs*).

5. *ai* is reduced to *i*.

Examples—

dai (*dei*)—*'mɪdi* (*middei*), *'mandi* (*Moandei*), *'ti:zdi* (*Tisdei*)

vai (*wei*)—*'hīɛlvi* (*healwei*).

6. *ei* is reduced to *i*.

Example—*nei* (*nij*)—*'nis'kīrɛg* (*nijsgierich*).

7. *ī* (with stress-change from *i ə*) becomes *īə*, *jə*.

Examples—

sti·ən (*stien*)—*'skōasi·ən* (*skoarstien*)

tsi·ən (*tsien*)—*'tretj·ən* (*trettjin*).

135. In ordinary talk it is common in the above cases for the reduced sound to become *ə*; e.g.:

fek (*fek*)—*'hīɛfək* (*heafek*)

fet (*fet*)—*'dīɛfət* (*deafet*)

fol (*fol*)—*'hō:fəl* (*hānfol*)

kəs (*kas*)—*'klɪ·ɛŋkəs* (*kleankas*)

vai (*wei*)—*'hīɛlvə* (*healwei*)

hɪ·ək (*heak*)—*'pōtək* (*putheak*)

kou (*kou*)—*kəz'itɲ* (*kousiten*)

mō·ən (*moarn*)—*mən'i·ər* (*moarnier*)

līō (*ljue*)—*'frō:līə* (*frouljue*).

136. In a great many words of foreign origin the same reduction appears in the unstressed syllable as described in the preceding section.

Examples—*fə'brik* (*fabryk*), *mə'sinə* (*masine*), *də'zin* (*dozyn*), *kə'slain* (*kastlein*), *pə'tei* (*partij*), *bɹ'ta:l* (*bretael*), *mə'krərə* (*mekeare*).

137. In such cases *ə* has often dropped; e.g.:

krontə (*krante*), *kro·ən* (*kroan*), *krekt* (*krekt*), *kraft*, *kraxt* (*kraft*), *klots* (*klots*), *klō·ər* (*kleur*), *klin* (*kelyn*), *blain* (*blein*), *knin*, *kə'nin* (*kenyn*).

138. Curious forms are:

pə'pi·ər, *pəm'pi·ər*, *pom'pi·ər* (*papier*, *pompier*)

kə'fo·ər, *kə'fo·ər*, *kō'fo·ər* (*komfoar*)

hə'lo·əzjə (*haloazje*), *ə'fisjə* (*afysje*), *bə'zitə* (*bisite*)

kamə'net (*hammenet*), *istɹ'mint* (*ystermint*), *klə'bɔts* (*klabats*).

139. The prefix *mis-* is pronounced *mɪs* and *məs*, when the stress falls on the following syllable.

Examples—

mɪs'komə, *məs'komə* (*miskomme*)

mɪs'sizə, *məs'sizə* (*missizze*)

mɪz'dwɑːn, *məz'dwɑːn* (*misdwaen*).

140. The following suffixes have two pronunciations:

-heid is spoken *haɪd* and *hit*

-skip „ *skɪp* „ *skəp*

-lik „ *lɪk* „ *lək*¹

-nis „ *nɪs* „ *nəs*

-ing „ *ɪŋ* „ *əŋ*

-ling „ *lɪŋ* „ *ləŋ*.

141. In enclitic or proclitic words, as for example the personal pronouns, and in words occupying lightly-stressed places in the sentence, vowels and diphthongs also may be reduced.

Examples—

ɪk—k vu'ə liēvər! (*Ik woe ljeaver!*)

ət—vol t nɛt? (*Wol it net?*)

uɛi—ha vɪ nɛt mɪrər? (*Ha wy net mear?*)

dɛi—ɪk kɪn di nɛt hɛlpə (*Ik kin dy net helpe*)

mei—jou mi dət! (*Jow my dat!*)

sei—gʏrt sə mai? (*Giet se mei?*)

jou—sjö jə vol? (*Sjuch jy wol?*)

Note. It is of course also possible for the original sound to remain in certain cases.

Reduction to syllabic consonants

142. In Frisian the unstressed syllable which ends in one of the sounds *n*, *l*, *r* is often reduced to a syllabic consonant, i. e. to *m̥*, *n̥*, *ŋ̥*, *l̥*, or *r̥*².

¹ The sound *e* in this suffix has dropped in the word *lɪlk* (*lilk*), and sometimes drops in *moɪlk*, *moːglɛk* (*mooglik*), *skiːɛlk*, *skiːɛlɛk* (*skielik*), *daːlk*, *daːlɛk* (*dalik*), *rɪlk*, *rɪlɛk* (*ridlik*), *kwrɛlk*, *kwrɛlɛk* (*kwealik*).

In the suffix *ex*, *eġ* (*-ich*) the indistinct vowel also drops in some words, as *vörg̊* (*wirch*), *smöarg̊* (*smoarch*), *tsɪm(t)'vör̊g̊* (*tsjinwirdich*).

² The opposite of reduction appears in words ending in *rm* or *lm* preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong. In such words *m* often becomes syllabic; e.g. *vaɪrm̥* (*waerm*), *rɛɪrm̥* (*earm*), *skɛɪrm̥* (*skêrm*), *vɪɪrm̥* (*wjirm*), *stöarm̥* (*stoarm*), *föarm̥* (*foarm*), *gəɪlm̥* (*gälm*), and with insertion of *ə* even *vaɪrəm*, *rɛrəm*, and so on.

143. The ending *-en*, in careful pronunciation spoken *ən*, is reduced¹:

1. To *ŋ* when the preceding sound is one of the labiodental or linguodental consonants *f*, *v*, *t*, *d*, *n*, *l*, *r*, *s*, *z*.

Examples—*efŋ* (*effen*), *ti:dŋ* (*tiden*), *sinnŋ* (*sinen*), *jelŋ* (*jelne*).

2. To *m* after the bilabial consonants *p*, *b*, *m*.

Examples—*i:əpm* (*iepen*), *libm* (*libben*), *imm* (*immen*).

3. To *ŋ* after the velar consonants *k*, *ŋ*, *g*.

Examples—*rekŋ* (*rekken*), *dinŋ* (*dingen*), *twi:gŋ* (*twigen*).

144. The ending *-el*, in careful speaking *əl*, is reduced to *ɪ* after consonants.

Examples—*lepɪ* (*leppel*), *gɑ:vɪ* (*gavel*), *kri:gɪ* (*krigel*), *inɪ* (*ingel*).

145. The ending *-er*, in careful speaking *ər*, is reduced to *r* after consonants.

Examples—*e:kr* (*eker*), *ɑ:mɾ* (*amer*), *tonɾ* (*tonger*).

146. The suffix *-ens* (English *-ness*) is pronounced:

1. *ŋz̥* after *t*, *d*, *n*, *l*.

Examples—*vitŋz̥* (*witens*), *gu:ədŋz̥* (*goedens*), *blinnŋz̥* (*blinens*), *fr:əlŋz̥* (*fealens*).

2. *mz̥* or *əz̥* after *p*, *b*, *m*.

Examples—

tsjəpmz̥ or *tsjəpəz̥* (*tsjeppens*)

dommz̥ ,, *doməz̥* (*dommens*).

3. *ŋz̥* or *əz̥* after *k*, *g*, *ŋ*.

Examples—

lilkŋz̥ or *lilkəz̥* (*lilkens*)

slugŋz̥ ,, *slugəz̥* (*slūgens*)

inŋz̥ ,, *inəz̥* (*eangens*).

4. *əz̥* after the consonants *s*, *z*, and after vowels or semi-vowels.

Examples—*litsəz̥* (*lytsens*), *kri:əz̥əz̥* (*kreazens*), *reiəz̥* (*rijens*).

147. The word-combinations *ho'n ien*, *sa'n ien*, *gjin ien* are generally reduced to *hunn*, *sann*, *ginn*.

148. The negative abverb *net* (*net*) is reduced to *nt* when enclitic or proclitic.

Examples—

ik 'vit nt (*Ik wit net*)

nt vi:ər ?² (*Net wier?*)

¹ For practical reasons these and the following rules are mentioned here all together, although they partly belong to the chapter on assimilation.

² From this form comes the pronunciation *ənt vi:ər*? which is not unfrequently heard in ordinary speaking.

FRISIAN DIALECTS

149. In this work no proper treatment of the various West Frisian dialects can be attempted. This would not only be undesirable for the present purpose, but also impossible, as the researches made into this matter are still very incomplete.

150. What is dealt with here is only the most common dialect. This is understood tolerably well over the whole Frisian territory, not only in the districts where another dialect is spoken, but even for the most part in the towns, where as a rule the natives do not speak Frisian.

151. Some of the principal differences which exist in this dialect are given below.¹ No account, however, is here taken of other dialects, such as those of the South and South-west, of which that of Hynlippen (Dutch form: Hindeloopen) is very interesting, or those of Skilinge (Dutch: Terschelling) and Skiermûntseach (Dutch: Schiermonnikoog).²

152. ϵ — α . Some words which normally have ϵ are locally pronounced with α . For instance:

het, *hetə* (*herte*), *smet*, *smetə* (*smerte*), *ken* (*kern*), *henə* (*herne*), *dwes* (*dwers*), *fesk* (*fersk*), *pesə* (*perse*), *knəsə* (*knerse*), *məsə* (*merse*), *hesəz* (*hersens*), *berm* (*berm*), *'herbergə* (*herberge*), *mərəkə* (*merke*), *pərək* (*perk*), *fərvə* (*ferve*), *skər* (*sker*), *lɛf* (*lef*), *ɛftər* (*after*), *ɛxtər* (*echter*), *grɛ:ft* (*grēft*), *krɛ:ft* (*krēft*), *klem* (*klem*), *mənəg* (*mennich*), *vɛnə* (*wenje*), are also pronounced *hat*, *smat*, *kan*, *hanə*, *dwas*, *fask*, *pasə*, *knasə*, *masə*, *hasəz*, *barm*, *'harbargə*, *markə*, *park*, *farvə*, *skar*, *laf*, *after*, *axtər*, *graxt*, *klam*, *manəg*, *vānə*.

153. ϵ — i . Words variously pronounced with ϵ or with i are, for instance: *kenə* (*kenne*), *bəkɛnd* (*bikend*), *ɛn* (*en*), *vənə* (*wenne*), *ɛk* (*ek*), *skɛl(ə)* (*skel*, *skelle*), *skrɛpə* (*skreppe*), *grɛpəl* (*greppel*).

Also pronounced *kɪnə*, *bəkɪnd*, *ɪn*, *vɪnə*, *ɪk*, *skɪlə*, *skrɪpə*, *grɪpəl*.

154. ϵi — $ɪ$. Words spelt with *ij* are generally pronounced with ϵi , but the pronunciation $ɪ$ is also current in some parts.

¹ The following sections are not entirely based on the personal researches of the author, a few examples being taken from the *Friesch Woordenboek* (*Lexicon friscum*), *bewerkt door Waling Dykstra*, etc. Leeuwarden, 1900-1911.

² An exact demarcation of Frisian dialects must also be postponed to another occasion.

Examples—*frei* (*frij*), *nei* (*nij*), *lei* (*lij*), *rei* (*rij*), *leiə* (*lije*), *meiə* (*mije*), *veiə* (*wije*), *sneiə* (*snije*), *treiə* (*trije*).

Also pronounced *frii*, *nii*, *lii*, *rii*, *liiə*, *miiə*, *vriiə*, *sniie*, *triie*.

155. u—o. A dialectal difference is found in such words as:

undər (*under*), *vundər* (*wunder*), *sundər* (*sunder*), *sunt* (*sunt*), *bunt* (*bunt*), *hundət* (*hundert*), *puntsjər* (*puntsjer*), *tunə* (*tünne*), *un* (*ün*), *tuŋə* (*tünge*), *rum* (*rüm*), *dum* (*düm*), *krum* (*krüm*), *plum* (*plüm*), *prum* (*prüm*), *skum* (*sküm*), *tumə* (*tüme*), *tuməlje* (*tümelje*), *juk* (*jük*), *jukjə* (*jükje*), *tukə* (*tüke*), *tsjuk* (*tsjök*), *tsjuksəl* (*tsjüksel*), which are also pronounced *ondər* (*onder*), *vondər* (*wonder*), *sondər* (*sonder*), *sont* (*sont*), *bont* (*bont*), *hondət* (*hondert*), *pontsjər* (*pontsjer*), *tonə* (*tonne*), *on* (*on*), *toŋə* (*tonge*), *rom* (*rom*), *dom* (*dom*), *krom* (*krom*), *plom* (*plom*), *prom* (*prom*), *skom* (*skom*), *tomə* (*tomme*), *toməlje* (*tommelje*), *jok* (*jök*), *jokjə* (*jökje*), *tokə* (*tokke*), *tsjok* (*tsjök*), *tsjoksəl* (*tsjöksel*).

Note. The prefixes *on-*, *ont-* (*omt*, see § 112. 4) also occur in the forms *un-*, *unt-*.

156. u—ou. The following words are pronounced with *u* or with *ou*:

bun (*boun*), *spun* (*spoun*), *run* (*roun*), *vun* (*woun*), *vun* (*woun*), *fun* (*foun*),¹ *hun* (*houn*), *jun* (*joun*), *grun* (*groun*), *sun* (*soun*), *run* (*roun*), *un* (*oun*), *pun* (*poun*), *jun* (*jown*)².

Also pronounced *boun*, *spoun*, *roun*, *voun*, *voun*, *foun*,¹ *houn*, *joun*, *groun*, *soun*, *roun*, *oun*, *poun*, *joun*².

Note. The word *gu:nə* is also pronounced *gounə* (*goune*).

157. u, ou—öa. Instead of *run*, *roun* and *vun*, *voun* the pronunciation *röan* (*roan*), *vöan* (*woan*)³ is also heard in some districts.

158. ö—I. This difference exists in such words as:

spöl (*spil*), *lölk* (*lilk*), *möl* (*mil*), *bröl* (*bril*), *'bröloft* (*brilloft*), *nölə*⁴ (*nidle*), *döt* (*dit*), *strötə*⁵ (*strjitte*), *söstər* (*sister*), *jöstər* (*jister*), *mönt* (*mint*), *jöfər* (*jiffer*), which are also pronounced *spil*, *lilk*, *mil*, *bril*, *'brilöft*, *nrlə*, *dit*, *stritə*⁵, *sistər*, *jistər*, *mint*, *jifer*.

¹ The imperfect tenses and past participles of the verbs *bine*, *spinne*, *rinne*, *wine*, *winne*, *fine*.

² The past participle of the verb *jaen*.

³ The imperfect tenses and past participles of the verbs *rinne*, *winne*.

⁴ Also pronounced *nödel*, *nödl*.

⁵ Usually pronounced *stritö*.

But in some of these words the pronunciation with *ö*, in others that with *i*, has fallen into disuse.

159. *i*uw—*i*ou. The words *blīuwə* (*bliuwe*), *driuwə* (*driuwe*), *riuwə* (*riuwe*), *triuwə* (*triuwe*), *priuwə* (*priuwe*), *pīuwə* (*piuwe*), *skriuwə* (*skriuwe*), *vriuwə* (*wriuwe*), *liuw* (*liuw*), *kiuw* (*kiuw*), *miuw* (*miuw*), are also pronounced *blīouə*, *driouə*, *riouə*, *triouə*, *priouə*, *pīouə*, *skriouə*, *vriouə*, *liou*, *kiou*, *miou*.

Note. This pronunciation is even the most common.

160. *r*ə—*ε*. Words pronounced with *r*ə or with *ε*: are (among others) the following:

vrək (*weak*), *rrək* (*reak*), *krīəkjə* (*kreakje*), *hrək* (*heak*), *brəkən* (*beaken*), *nrəkən* (*neaken*), *rĕġ* (*each*), *rrĕġjə* (*reagje*), *vrĕġjə* (*weagje*), *plrĕġjə* (*pleagje*), *brĕgə* (*beage*), *flīrĕġ* (*fleach*¹), *srĕġ* (*seach*¹).

Also occurring with the pronunciation *ve:k*, *re:k*, *krē:kjə*, *hē:k*, *bē:kən*, *nē:kən*, *ε:ġ*, *rε:ġjə*, *vε:ġjə*, *plε:ġjə*, *bε:gə*, *flε:ġ*¹, *sε:ġ*¹.

161. *r*ə—*e*. There are a few words pronounced with *r*ə or with *e*; e.g.:

rĕġ (*each*), *krĕp* (*keap*), *krĕpjə* (*keapje*).

Also pronounced *e:ġ*, *ke:p*, *ke:pjə*.

162. *e*:—*ei*. This difference occurs in the words:

betəl (*betel*), *ve:gərjə* (*wegerje*), *tē:kən* (*teken*), *tē:kənjə* (*tekenje*), *ste:gər* (*steger*), *gəme:ntə* (*gemeente*), which have also the pronunciation *beitəl* (*beitel*), *veigərjə* (*weigerje*), *teikən* (*teiken*), *teikənjə* (*teikenje*), *steigər* (*steiger*), *gəmeintə* (*gemeinte*).

163. *e*:—*i*ə. In the following words the sounds *e*: or *i*ə are employed:

he:l (*heel*), *ke:l* (*keel*), *ge:l* (*geel*), *de:l* (*deel*), *de:lə* (*dele*).

In other districts: *hi:əl* (*hiel*), *ki:əl* (*kiel*), *gi:əl* (*giel*), *di:əl* (*diel*), *di:ələ* (*diele*).

164. *i*ə—*i*. This dialectal difference occurs especially in some imperfect tenses; for instance:

bri:ək (*briek*), *di:ək* (*diek*), *ri:ək* (*riek*), *spri:ək* (*spriek*), *sti:ək* (*stiek*), *stri:ək* (*striek*), *tri:ək* (*triek*),² *bri:əv* (*brief*), *di:əv* (*dief*).

Also pronounced *bri:k*, *di:k*, *ri:k*, *spri:k*, *sti:k*, *stri:k*, *tri:k*,² *bri:v*, *di:v*.

¹ The imperfect tenses of the verbs *fleane*, *sjen*.

² The imperfect tenses of the verbs *brekke*, *dekke*, *reke*, *sprekke*, *stekke*, *strike*, *trekke*.

165. *rə—ōə*. There are some words pronounced with *rə* which in other places have *ōə*. Such are :

grrət (*great*), *brələġ* (*bealich*), *brələġjə* (*bealigje*), *krəkəlĵə* (*keakelje*), *drələ* (*deale*), *drələž* (*deales*), *fədrələġ* (*fordeald*), *komə'drərə* (*kommedeare*), which also occur with the pronunciation *grōət*, *bōələġ*, *bōələġjə*, *kōəkəlĵə*, *dōələ*, *dōələž*, *fədōələġ*, *komə'dōərə*.

166. *ōə—iou—ioū*. These three pronunciations are met with in the following words :

blōən (*bleaun*), *drōən* (*dreaun*), *skrōən* (*skreaun*), *vrōən* (*wreaun*), *prōən* (*preaun*), *rōən* (*reaun*), *trōən* (*treaun*),¹ *klōəne* (*kleaune*) ; also *blioun*, *drioun*, *skrioun*, *vrioun*, *prioun*, *rioun*, *trioun*,¹ *kliounə* ; and *bliouñ*, *driouñ*, *skriouñ*, *vriouñ*, *priouñ*, *riouñ*, *triouñ*,¹ *kliouñə* (with level stress, see § 85).

167. *u—ūo*. A dialectal difference *u—ūo* exists in the following words :

mulə (*mūle*), *butər* (*būter*), *mutšə* (*mūtse*), *pul* (*pūl*), *buse* (*būse*), which are also pronounced *mūolə*, *būotər*, *mūotšə*, *pūol*, *būose*.

168. *o:—oə*. Words pronounced with *o:* or with *oə* are, for example :

no:t (*nōt*), *gro:t* (*grōt*), *po:t* (*pōt*), *rə:t* (*rōt*), *pro:lə* (*prōlle*), *fə:lə* (*fōle*).

Also pronounced *no:ət* (*noat*), *gro:ət* (*groat*), *po:ət* (*poat*), *ro:ət* (*roat*), *pro:ələ*, *prōələ* (*proale*, *proalle*), *fə:ələ*, *fōələ* (*foale*, *foalle*).

169. *ɑ—ɑ'*. In some words a short *ɑ* is heard in some districts and a half-lengthened *ɑ'* in others, thus : *farə* (*farre*), *tarə* (*tarre*), *barə* (*barre*), *smarə* (*smarre*), *jin varə* (*jen warre*) ; but also *fa-rə*, *ta-rə*, *ba-rə*, *ma-rə*, *jin va-rə*.

170. *ōɑ—ūo*. Some words are pronounced with *ōɑ* or with *ūo*. Thus : *fōat* (*foart*), *mōatə*² (*moatte*), *ənōar* (*inoar*), *pōanə* (*poanne*), *vōatəl* (*woartel*).

Also pronounced *fūot*, *mūotə*, *enūor*, *pūonə*, *vūotəl*.

171. *īō—io*. Two pronunciations, namely with *īō* or with *io*, are heard in such words as :

vīōk (*wjuk*), *pīōk* (*pxuk*), *mīōks* (*mjuks*), *mīōksjə* (*mjuksje*), beside *vīok*, *pīok*, *mīoks*, *mīoksje*.

¹ The past participles of the verbs *bliuwe*, *driuwe*, *skriuwe*, *wriuwe*, *priuwe*, *riuwe*, *triuwe*.

² This pronunciation may be said to be antiquated ; it is now *matə* (see § 124. 5).

Similarly, but differently distributed :

slīoxt (*sljucht*), rīoxt (*rjucht*), sīoxt (*sjucht*), spīoxt (*spjucht*), spīoxtəǵ (*spjuchtich*), sīoǵ (*sjuch*), ǫ'sīoǵ (*onsjuch*), fīoxtsjə (*fjuchtsje*), nīonkən (*njunken*), beside slīōxt, rīōxt, sīōxt, spīōxt, spīōxtəǵ, sīōǵ, ǫ'sīōǵ, fīōxtsjə, nīōnkən.

172. ai, a·i—ei. Words spelt with *ei* have various pronunciations. The most common is ai, or in some cases, especially when followed by ə, a half-lengthened variety of this diphthong, namely a·i. Another pronunciation, however, is ei, also heard in a great part of the Frisian territory. Besides the retracted and lowered variety ai, a·i is not unfrequently heard in some districts, whilst in others the sound is raised so that it becomes nearly e·i. Such words are, for example :

faint (*feint*), rain (*rein*), hait (*heit*), saiǵ (*seis*), flaiǵ (*fleis*), kla·iə (*kleije*), ta·iə (*teije*), fa·iə (*feije*), and so on.

Also pronounced feint, rein, heit, seiǵ, fleiǵ, kleiə, tseiə, feiə.

173. rə—a:. This difference occurs, for example, in the words :

srəgə (*seage*), srəgje (*seagje*), vrəgə (*weage*), flrənə (*fleane*), which are also pronounced sa:gə (*sage*) sa:gje (*saegje*), va:gə (*wage*), fla:nə (*flane*).

174. oə—rə. The suffix lo·əǵ (*-loas*) also occurs in the form lr·əǵ (*-leas*). The first pronunciation is by far the most common.

175. jə, iə—i. In some places the verbal ending jə (or iə) is pronounced i ; e. g. :

vidzjə (*widzje*), he:ljə (*heelje*), heljə (*helje*), and so on.

Also pronounced vidzi, he:li, hēli.

176. The same difference is met with in the diminutive ending (t)sjə or (t)sīə, which is also pronounced (t)si ; e. g. :

stūoltsjə (*stoeltsje*), hūotsjə (*hoedtsje*), stīmtsjə (*stientsje*), netsjə (*netsje*), and so on.

Also heard with the pronunciation stūoltsi, hūotsi, stīmtsi, netsi.

CHAPTER II

SPELLING

177. For a long time there was no unity in the spelling of the Frisian language. The systems devised by Dr. J. H. Halbertsma (1834) and by H. S. Sytstra (1856) were generally followed, but with great freedom. In the year 1876 the 'Selskip for Fryske tael en skriftenkennisse' endeavoured to settle the matter once and for all. A board of spelling appointed by this society finished its work in 1878. In the next year this was published (*De Fryske Boekstavering*, Hearrenfean, 1879). The system of spelling contained in this little book was somewhat extended by Mr. Ph. van Blom in his *Beknopte Friesche Spraakkunst* (Joure, 1889).

178. This system is the one still in use. It is based partly on phonetic, partly on etymological and historical principles.¹ Its originators have also tried as far as possible to bring the different Frisian dialects together under the same spelling. Hence the Frisian orthography is in itself very inconsistent, and moreover is often applied with equal inconsistency.

179. There are a great many anomalies in the system. It often happens that the same sounds are represented in different ways, or that the same letters are used to represent different sounds. Simple sounds are often expressed by two letters and complex sounds sometimes by single letters. In various cases the written letters are not pronounced. The spelling of the diphthongs and triphthongs especially is not all that can be desired. The spelling of the sounds u, u:, u·ə, ūo, for example, is a muddle. The consonant spelling is much better.

180. For a simple survey, and for the practical purposes of this work, the following compendium may serve.

¹ It also exhibits the influence of Dutch spelling.

NOTATION OF SPEECH-SOUNDS

181.

Vowels (see §§ 6-18)

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules ¹	Examples
i	y i	in closed syllables „ open „	ryk, wyt, ryp, syl ite, bine, gripe
i:	ii i	in closed syllables „ open „	tiid, wiis, wiif rize, iver, sige
y	ü u	in closed syllables „ open „	nit, tin, üs skute, hune
y:	ü u	in closed syllables „ open „	druf, süaze druven, suver, tuge
e:	ee e é	in closed syllables „ open „ when final	reek, heech, leech frede, spegel sé, né, fé
ø:	eu	always	deun, beu, smeule
I	i e	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i> archaic in the words	ik, libje, kinne, richel yen, yeske, yester, yet, yette, yettik
ε	ε	always	fet, les, brekke
ε:	ê e	always only in the word	stêd, rêch, séft, lêze, brêge bern
a	a oa	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i> also in the open monosyllables only in the words	par, acht, sang, pakke, kachel ta, sa, ha, hja moatte, Moandei (§ 124. 5)
a:	æ a	in closed syllables „ open „ also in the words	slaen, haed, jaen twa, drage, pake barne, warle (§ 100)
ə	e i o u y	in a great many unstressed syllables, as in unstressed prefixes and suffixes in the unstressed prefixes in the unstressed suffix -sum sometimes in the words	-e-, -je, -ze, -elje, -erje, -ke, -tsje, -er, -el, -em, -en, -ens, ge- bi-, -ich, -lik, -is, -nis, -igje for-, to- brûksum, hansum jy, wy (§ 141)

¹ In some cases it is not possible or not necessary to give rules.

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
ö	u i	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i> also in the open monosyllables in the past participles also in the words	<i>nut, guds, hutte, kuche</i> <i>ju, hju, rju, sju, nju</i> <i>britsen, ditsen, litsen, ritzen,</i> <i>spritsen, stritsen, tritsen,</i> <i>mirken</i> <i>nidle, mil, silver, hilde,</i> <i>ginne, wirk, swirk, wirch,</i> <i>jister, sister, dit; wîrd,</i> <i>hîrd, bîrd, mîrd, stîrt,</i> <i>swîrd, skirte, wirde, girdle</i>
o	o a au e	in closed syllables, not representing older <i>a</i> from older <i>a</i> before <i>n, l, s, t</i> only in the words " " " "	<i>lot, kop, God, lof</i> <i>man, al, jas, kat</i> <i>sauntjin, sauntich (§ 122, 6)</i> <i>del (conj.), hwet, moent, fen,</i> <i>den</i>
o:	ô â au aw ou	when not representing older <i>a</i> from older <i>a</i> before <i>n, l, (l)d, (l)t</i> only in the words " " " past participle " " " word	<i>hîf, stôk, rôlje, bôge</i> <i>hân, wâl; âld, sâlt (§ 102)</i> <i>saun, naule</i> <i>hawn</i> <i>frouljue</i>
o	o	always	<i>dom, tosk, wolle, folk</i>
o:	o	always	<i>tobbe, dobbe, stobbe, klobbe</i>
oo:	oo o	in closed syllables " open "	<i>rook, doop, hoopje</i> <i>doge, romer, smoke</i>
u	oe û ou ow o	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>o, oe</i> when the Dutch equivalent has <i>u, ui, eu</i> from older <i>u</i> before <i>n(d)</i> only in the past participle only in the words	<i>droech, hoep, hoek</i> <i>bûk, brûke, mûle</i> <i>houn, groun, poun (§ 156)</i> <i>jown</i> <i>do, ho</i>
u:	oe û ou	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>o, oe</i> when the Dutch equivalent has <i>u, ui, eu</i> only in the word	<i>skoech, boek, doek</i> <i>bûge, tûzen, bûgel</i> <i>goun</i>

182.

Diphthongs (see §§ 26-47)

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
ai	<i>ai</i> <i>ei</i>	in words which are also pronounced with <i>ei</i>	<i>laitsje, aike</i> <i>wein, meitsje, rein, ein</i>
ei	<i>ij</i> <i>y</i>	in words which are also pronounced with <i>ii</i> only in the words (also pronounced with <i>i</i>)	<i>frij, nij, snije, trije</i> <i>hy, wy, my, dy, by</i>
œi	<i>ui</i>	always	<i>stuitsje, struije, druïje</i>
ui	<i>oei</i>	always	<i>bloei, groei, bloeije</i>
a·i	<i>aei</i> <i>ei</i>	in words also pronounced with <i>ei</i>	<i>kaei, daei, waeije, klaeije</i> <i>kleije, feije, meije</i>
o·i	<i>oai</i>	always	<i>moai, roaije, ploaitsje</i>
u·i	<i>oei</i>	always	<i>ploeije, loeije</i>
au	<i>au</i>	only in the interjection	<i>au !</i>
ou	<i>ou</i> <i>au</i>		<i>goud, hout, tou, moude</i> <i>gau, nau, blau</i>
ou	<i>ou</i>	always	<i>dou, kou, nou, skourwe</i>
o·u	<i>ou</i> <i>au</i>		<i>rouwe, mourwe</i> <i>daurwe</i>
i·u	<i>ieu</i>	always	<i>ieu</i>
i·ə	<i>ie</i>	always	<i>ien, skiep, wiet, hiere</i>
y·ə	<i>ue</i>	always	<i>flues, natuer</i>
u·ə	<i>oe</i> <i>û</i>	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>o, oe</i> when the Dutch equivalent has <i>u, ui</i>	<i>hoed, bloed, goes, koer</i> <i>sûr, ûre</i>
r·ə	<i>ea</i>	always	<i>hea, beam, read, weak, heal</i>
ö·ə	<i>eu</i> <i>eau</i>	before <i>r</i> in past participles as	<i>geur, kleur, steure</i> <i>dreaun, skreaun, bleaun (§ 166)</i>
	<i>(j)eo</i>	in the words	<i>frjeon, snjeon, gleon</i>
o·ə	<i>oa</i>	always	<i>roas, moal, doar, oar</i>
ï·i	<i>ie</i> <i>ji</i>	interchanging with <i>i·ə</i> in other cases	<i>miette, siedzje, triedden</i> <i>fjild, bjinne, hjir, gjin, njirre</i>
ïö	<i>ju</i> <i>jue</i>	always only in the word	<i>wjuk, bjuster, ljurk</i> <i>ljue</i>

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
ɛ	ea je	interchanging with re in other cases	beammen, weakje ljeppe, stjerre, frjemd
ɔ	jo	always	ljocht
ɔ	jo ju	only in always	sjonge, stjonke stjucht, rjucht, fjuchtsje, njunken
ɑ	oa	always	doarren, hoanne, doarp
ɑ:	oa	only in the word	hoazzen
ʊ	o	when the Dutch equivalent has o, oe, eu	hoedden, koerke, boerkje, skoerre
	û	when the Dutch equivalent has u, ui	mûrre, skûrre, dûrje

183. *Triphthongs* (see §§ 48, 49)

jou	jou	in the word	fjouwer
you	eau	in words also pronounced with ioũ (§ 85)	reau, leauwe, skreauwe
	ieu iuw	in words also pronounced with iuw (§ 159)	mieu bliuwe, skriuwe, driuwe
iuw	iuw	especially in verbs as	wriuwe, priuwe (§ 159)
ɑi	oai oi	always interchanging with o-i only in the word	moaijer, moaist boi
ɑ-i	oai	in the words	koai, boaijem
uoi	oei	always	moeike, moeije, roeikje

184. *Consonants* (see §§ 56-73)

p	p pp b	medially after short vowels and rising diphthongs when assimilated before a breathed consonant	peal, piip, pong, top lippe, grophe, ljeppe tobke, klîbke, sobkje
b	b bb	medially after short and half- long vowels, rising diph- thongs, and after ɛ:	baen, bliid, flibe, skob ebbe, skobben, tabbe, krêbbe
	p	when assimilated	opdien, opgean
b	b	finally after long vowels, diph- thongs, and triphthongs	kraeb, slaeb

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
t	t		<i>tinke, ite, foet</i>
	tt	medially (see above)	<i>sitte, hjitte, stjitte</i>
	dt	also in imperfect tenses as in third persons as and in past participles when assimilated	<i>staette</i> <i>riedt, rêdt</i> <i>redt, bleat</i> <i>rêdsum, lit dat !</i>
d	d		<i>dwaen, wedze, lid</i>
	dd	medially	<i>ljedder, rêdde, krôdde</i>
	t	when assimilated	<i>ûtbringe, ûtdoar</i>
ð	d	after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and voiced consonants	<i>laed, tried, reid, himd</i>
k	k		<i>kâld, wike, skoalle, fisk</i>
	kk	medially	<i>stekke, rikke</i>
g	g	always initially	<i>goed, grien, gnob, glêd</i>
	k	when assimilated	<i>ik bin, ik die</i>
ʔ		not indicated in ordinary spelling	(§ 59)
m	m		<i>man, seame, flem, laem</i>
	mm	medially	<i>simmer, reamme</i>
	n	when assimilated (§ 112. 1)	<i>oambiede, ynpakke</i>
ɱ	en	see §§ 143. 2 ; 146. 2	<i>libben, immen</i>
	m	see § 142, note	<i>waerm, earm, wjirm</i>
n	n		<i>namme, bine, lean</i>
	nn	medially	<i>kinne, moanne</i>
ɳ	en	see §§ 143. 1 ; 146. 1	<i>linnen, bûten</i>
ɲ	nj	only medially (cf. § 116)	<i>brânje, tsjinje, tsjernje</i>
ŋ	ng	medially or finally	<i>sjonge, lang, dong</i>
	n	before k and g	<i>inket, klank, yngean</i>
ŋ	en	see §§ 143. 3 ; 146. 3	<i>rekken</i>
l	l		<i>lân, slaen, âlve, rôle</i>
	ll	medially	<i>telle, wolle, scille</i>
r	r		<i>rane, narje, mar, leare</i>
	rr	medially	<i>karre, skjirre, skûrre, stjerre</i>
w	w	after d, k, s, t	<i>dwaen, kwael, swiet, twa</i>
f	f		<i>fier, lofter, wif</i>
	ff	medially	<i>treffe, straffe</i>
v	v	only medially	<i>gnuve, iver, ferrje</i>
	f	before -de in imperfect tenses	<i>gnifde, draefde</i>

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
°	<i>f</i>	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants also before <i>ǥ</i> in past participles	<i>skeaf, toalf, erf</i> <i>erfd, biskaefd</i>
u	<i>w</i> <i>ww</i>	medially in the verb	<i>waer, wyn, wjirje, wrine</i> <i>hawwe</i>
s	<i>s</i> <i>ss</i> <i>sc</i>	medially in the verb <i>scille</i> and its forms	<i>soan, skjin, búse, bosk</i> <i>passe, misse</i> <i>scil, scoe, scillen</i>
z	<i>z</i> <i>zz</i> <i>s</i>	mostly medially finally in medially after short vowels and rising diphthongs before <i>-de</i> in imperfect tenses	<i>eaze, gnize, eidzje, reizgje</i> <i>ik siz, liz, siz !</i> <i>lizze, sizze, hazze, goezzen, kiezzen</i> <i>wiisde, raesde</i>
z̥	<i>s</i> <i>z</i>	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants also before <i>ǥ</i> in past participles finally in the imperatives	<i>iis, goes, stins, tjems, gers</i> <i>wiisd, raesd</i> <i>wéz, léz</i>
j	<i>j</i> <i>y</i>	initially and in some combinations and endings only in the words	<i>jong, jister, tsjerke, helje</i> <i>yen, yet, yeske, yester, yettik</i>
x	<i>ch</i> <i>g</i>	medially after short vowels, finally, and before <i>t</i> also in irregular verbal forms before <i>t</i> in regular verbal forms before <i>t</i>	<i>kachel, slach, slúch, nocht</i> <i>mocht, brocht, tocht, docht</i> <i>hy búgt, draegt</i>
g	<i>g</i> <i>gg</i>	medially medially after short vowels	<i>mage, tógje, fúrge</i> <i>dogge, flagge, bigge</i>
ǥ	<i>ch</i> <i>g</i>	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants finally in regular verbal forms	<i>each, fíich, berch</i> <i>ik búg, draeg</i>
h	<i>h</i>	only initially (cf. §§ 73, 131)	<i>houn, hiem, hús</i>

185.

Values of written letters

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules ¹	Examples
<i>a</i>	ɔ	in closed syllables before <i>n, t, s, l</i>	<i>kanne, latte, passe, bal</i>
	ɑ	in closed syllables, when not followed by <i>n, t, s, l</i>	<i>jak, nacht, garje, sang</i>
	ɑ	in the open monosyllables	<i>ta, sa, ha, hja</i>
	ɑ:	in open syllables	<i>tale, pake, twa</i>
	ɑ:	before <i>rn, rl</i> (<i>r</i> is assimilated)	<i>barne, warle</i>
<i>ae</i>	ɑ:	always	<i>waer, paed, tael, maet</i>
<i>aei</i>	a.i	"	<i>aei, raei, faei, haetje</i>
<i>ai</i>	ai	"	<i>laitsje, aikje</i>
<i>au</i>	au	only in the interjection	<i>au !</i>
	ou	mostly	<i>gau, flau, nau, blau</i>
	ɔ.u	when followed by <i>we</i>	<i>dauwe, snauwe</i>
	ɔ	only in the words	<i>sauntjin, sauntich</i>
	ɔ:	" " " "	<i>saun, naule</i>
<i>aw</i>	ɔ:	only in the past participle	<i>hawn</i>
<i>ā</i>	ɔ:	always ; only occurring before <i>n, l, ld, lt</i>	<i>sān, stāl, wrāld, sālt (§ 102)</i>
<i>b</i>	b	in various positions	<i>bien, brūke, kliber, gib</i>
	b̥	finally after long vowels and diphthongs	<i>kraeb, slaeb</i>
	p	by assimilation before breathed consonants	<i>tobke, slabke, klībke</i>
<i>bb</i>	b	medially	<i>ribbe, libben</i>
<i>ch</i>	χ	medially, before <i>t</i> , finally after short vowels	<i>rache, tichelje, nacht, slūch</i>
	g̊	finally after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and voiced consonants	<i>weach, kraech, wirch, smoarch</i>
<i>d</i>	d	in various positions	<i>dei, eide, droech, lid</i>
	d̥	finally after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and voiced consonants	<i>steed, stēd, tsjoed, frjemd</i>
	t	by assimilation (§ 110. 2)	<i>dat dërre</i>
	mute	always in	<i>ridlik, nidle, girdle (§ 104. 5)</i>
		sometimes in	<i>wirdich, wirde, aerdich (§ 104. 1)</i>
		sometimes in the article	<i>de (§ 105)</i>
<i>dd</i>	d	medially	<i>midden, widdou, hjidde, rêdde</i>
<i>dt</i>	t	in verbal forms as	<i>redt, ledt, bledt, riedt</i>

¹ In some cases it is not possible or not necessary to give a rule.

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
e	e:	in open syllables	<i>redens, dele, eker</i>
	ɪ	only in the words	<i>yen, yet, yeske, yester, yettik</i>
	ɛ	in closed syllables	<i>gek, let, sjen, tsjen, wet</i>
	ɛ:	only in the word	<i>bern</i>
	o	only in the words	<i>del (conj.), hwet, hwent, fen, den</i>
	ə	in unstressed words and syllables	<i>de, witte, spegel</i>
ea	ɪə	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant	<i>kream, kwea, sleat, read, hear</i>
	ie	generally when followed by two or more consonants	<i>reamme, beamke, searje</i>
eau	ö·ə	especially in past participles as	<i>bleaun, dreaun (§ 166)</i>
	iou	in other cases	<i>reau, greau, leauwe</i>
ee	e:	always	<i>reed, bleek, reek, heel</i>
ei	a·i	generally when -je follows (cf. § 173)	<i>feije, leije, teije</i>
	ai	in other cases (cf. § 173)	<i>neil, feint, fleis, mei, heine</i>
eo	ö·ə	in the words	<i>frjeon, snjeon, gleon</i>
eu	ö·ə	before r	<i>fleur, kleur, steure</i>
	ø:	in other cases	<i>bleu, beuke, deugd, deun</i>
ē	e:	finally	<i>sé, swé, fé, sté</i>
ê	ɛ:	always	<i>glés, bléd, réch, mès</i>
f	f	in various positions	<i>fjouwer, feint, loft, dof</i>
	v	before the ending -de	<i>skaefde, erfde, draefde</i>
	ṽ	finally after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and r, l	<i>hōf, skeaf, erf, skelf</i>
	mute	generally in the word	<i>ōf (§ 107)</i>
fd	ṽḍ	finally, e.g. in past participles as	<i>weefd, draefd, erfđ</i>
ff	f	medially	<i>skaffe, treffe, ploffe</i>
g	g	initially	<i>gâns, gnoarje, glei, grien</i>
	g	medially after vowels and voiced consonants	<i>beage, bergje, priizgje, walgje</i>
	x	also before the ending -de	<i>doogde, siigde</i>
		in regular verbal forms before t after t, k, p (§ 115. 2)	<i>hy sûgt, búgt, draegt</i>
gd	ḡḍ	finally	<i>útgean, opgean</i>
gg	g	medially	<i>doogd, siigd, jeugd</i>
			<i>rogge, wy dogge, sjugge</i>
h	h	only initially	<i>helje, hjir, honear</i>
	mute	before j and w in the words	<i>hjoed, hjelt, hjouwer, hwa, hwent, hwet, hwer, hwen-near</i>
		also in the words	<i>thé, thús</i>

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
<i>i</i>	I	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i>	<i>winne, sitte, richel</i>
	i	in open syllables, usually before <i>t, k, m, n, p, l</i>	<i>bite, wike, trime, wine, gripe, sile</i>
	i:	in open syllables, usually before <i>b, d, g, v, z</i>	<i>bibel, glide, tige, fiver, rize</i>
	ə	in various unstressed syllables in the articles	<i>bi-, -ich, -lik, -is, -nis, -igje</i> <i>it, in</i>
	ö	before <i>rd, rt</i> (<i>r</i> is assimilated) in before <i>ts</i> in the past participles	<i>wird, bird, hird, girdle, mird, swird, wirde, skirte</i> <i>britsen, ditsen, litsen, ritsen, spritsen, stitsen, stritsen, tritsen</i>
		in some other words as	<i>ginne, kinde, wirk, swirk, mirken, wirch, mil, silver, hilde, jister, sister</i>
<i>ie</i>	i-ə	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant	<i>rie, fiele, miene, grien</i>
	ïr	generally when followed by two or more consonants	<i>miette, gierrich, siedeje</i>
<i>ieu</i>	i-u	always	<i>ieu</i>
<i>ii</i>	i:	always	<i>wiid, griis, piip</i>
<i>ij</i>	ei	always (cf. § 154)	<i>nij, lij, miije, krije</i>
<i>iuw</i>	ïuw	always (cf. § 159)	<i>wriuwe, skriuwe, bliuwe</i>
<i>j</i>	j	in various positions	<i>jaen, tjerke, meitsje, bitelje</i>
	mute	in the words also when inserted after diphthongs and triphthongs ending in <i>i</i>	<i>frjeon, sneon, ljeaf, njuet, hjar</i> <i>jetje, struije, bloetje, waeije, goaije, loeije</i>
<i>je</i>	ÿe	always in stressed syllables	<i>frjemd, kjeld, ljeppe</i>
<i>ji</i>	ïr	always (but cf. § 79)	<i>ffild, djip, ljiirre, strjille</i>
<i>jo</i>	ïo	in the word	<i>ljocht</i>
<i>ju</i>	ïo	in the words	<i>sjonge, stjonke</i>
	ïö	in the words	<i>wjuk, pjuk, sjud, wjudde, mjuks, ljurk, sljurkje, djuster</i>
	ïo	in the words	<i>rjucht, sljucht, fjuchtsje, sjuch, njuggen, spjucht, njunken</i>
<i>jue</i>	ïö	in the word	<i>ljue</i>
<i>k</i>	k	in various positions	<i>klean, tiksels, flaeks, skjien</i>
	g	before voiced consonants	<i>blykber</i>
<i>kk</i>	k	medially	<i>hikke, wjukkelje</i>
<i>l</i>	l	in various positions	<i>longe, ljisk, stiel, kjeld</i>
	mute	in the combinations <i>ald, ält</i>	<i>käld, fäld, häld, sälle</i>
<i>ll</i>	l	medially	<i>tille, tjilling, skoalle</i>

MODERN WEST FRISIAN

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
<i>m</i>	ṡ ṡ	in various positions finally after long vowels or diphthongs + <i>r</i> or <i>l</i>	<i>meane, rame, daem</i> <i>waerm, earm, skerm, gâlm</i>
<i>mm</i>	m	medially	<i>komme, klimme, tomme</i>
<i>n</i>	n m	in various positions ¹ before <i>b, p, m</i>	<i>nêst, line, lean</i> <i>ynbine, oanprange, oanmei-tsje</i>
<i>ng</i>	ŋ	before <i>k, g</i>	<i>winke, blank, anker</i>
<i>nn</i>	ŋ n	always medially	<i>wringe, bringe, hingje</i> <i>linnen, spanne</i>
<i>o</i>	o o	in closed syllables, but not always in closed syllables, always before <i>b, g, m, n, ng, ks</i> and sometimes before other consonants	<i>kop, lof, lot, God, socht, hok</i> <i>skob, dogge, dom, tonne, jong, okse</i> <i>focht, dof, kop, hok, folk</i>
	o' o: u ə	generally before <i>bb</i> in open syllables only in the words in the adverb and preposition <i>to</i> and the prefixes	<i>tobbe, klobbe, stobbe</i> <i>doge, dope, stove</i> <i>do, ho</i> <i>for-, to-</i>
<i>oa</i>	o·ə ōa ōa: u ā: o·i ōai ōa·i	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant generally when followed by two or more consonants only in the plural form in the words only in the word mostly interchanging with <i>o·i</i> only in the words	<i>kroade, doare, smoar, moal</i> <i>hoanne, boarre, stoarm</i> <i>hoazzen</i> <i>moutte, Moandei</i> <i>Woansdei</i> <i>moai, koaitsje, koaije</i> <i>moaijer, moaist, moaijens</i> <i>koai, boaijem</i>
<i>oe</i>	u u: u·ə ūo	 generally before two or more consonants	<i>droeck, hoep, poes</i> <i>skoech, hoef, kloek</i> <i>hoed, moed, poel, koer</i> <i>skoerre, koelje, floerje</i>
<i>oei</i>	ui u·i ūoi	mostly when <i>g</i> has dropped interchanging with <i>ui</i>	<i>bloeije, groeije, skroeije</i> <i>ploeije, loeije</i> <i>moeite, moeike, moeije</i>
<i>oi</i>	ōai	only in the word	<i>boi</i>
<i>oo</i>	o:	always	<i>rook, roof, loom</i>

¹ Nasalization is not mentioned here (see §§ 116-19).

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
ou	ou	mostly	<i>tou, grou, bou, frou, smout</i>
	o'u	usually when <i>-we</i> follows	<i>mouwe, rounwe</i>
	ou	especially in the words	<i>dou, kou, nou, jou, strou,</i> <i>hou ! stouwe, skouwe</i>
	o:	only in the word	<i>frouljue</i>
ow	u	before <i>n</i> , when <i>d</i> has dropped (§ 156)	<i>soun, houn, roun</i>
	u:	only in the word	<i>goune</i>
	u	in the past participle of the verb <i>jaen</i>	<i>joun</i> (§ 156)
	ou	in other forms of this verb	<i>ik jow</i>
ô	o:	always	<i>nôch, rôk, strôt, bôge, fôle</i>
p	p	in various positions	<i>peal, piip, gripe</i>
	b	before voiced consonants	<i>opdyk, opbod, opgong</i>
pp	p	medially	<i>skoppe, sjippe</i>
r	r	in various positions (cf. § 126)	<i>rij, skriuwe, ier</i>
	mute	before dental consonants (§ 100)	<i>wird, wart, jern, hjerst</i>
		in other assimilations (§ 101)	<i>wjerljocht, foarjaen</i>
		in the verbal form (§ 127)	<i>ik (hy) wier</i>
rr	r	medially	<i>stjerre, jarre, murre</i>
s	s	in various positions	<i>rêst, sterk, hise, okse</i>
	z	sometimes in the words	<i>is, as, se</i> (§ 109. 3, 4)
	z̃	also before the ending <i>-de</i>	<i>wiisde, easde</i>
		finally after long vowels, diphthongs, and voiced consonants	<i>wiis, heas, lears, stins</i>
sc	s	only in the verb	<i>scille, scoe, scillen</i>
sd	z̃d	finally	<i>raesd, kniesd</i>
ss	s	medially	<i>plasse, misse</i>
t	t	in various positions	<i>terp, twinge, tsjen, bite, lyts</i>
	d	before voiced consonants (§ 109. 5)	<i>foartbanne, útgean</i>
tt	mute	when assimilated (§ 108)	<i>mestelbank, nestelje</i>
	t	medially	<i>jiette, forjitte, sette</i>
u	ö	in closed syllables	<i>guds, nut, tsjuster</i>
	y	in open syllables, generally before <i>n, t, s, l, d</i>	<i>hune, slute, kruse, tule, rude</i>
	y:	in open syllables, generally before <i>v, g, z</i>	<i>snuve, tuge, suze</i>
	ə	in unstressed syllables	<i>hânsom, langsom</i>
ue	y·ə	always	<i>kuer, flues, sluere</i>
wi	œi	always	<i>bui, stuit, bruije, skuile</i>

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
<i>û</i>	y	in closed syllables, generally before <i>n, t, s, l, d</i>	<i>brûn, nûd, grûs, hûl</i>
	y:	in closed syllables, generally before <i>ŕ, ġ</i> (<i>f, ch</i>)	<i>drûf, skûf, tûch</i>
<i>û</i>	u		<i>rûch, slûch, bûk, fûl, rûp</i>
	u:		<i>sûch, hûd, krûd, mûs</i>
	u·ə	before <i>r</i>	<i>stûr, fjûr, ûre</i>
	ũo	generally before two or more consonants	<i>mûnts, dûrje, bûrman</i>
<i>v</i>	v	always	<i>weve, stiivje, erve</i>
<i>w</i>	w	after <i>d, k, s, t</i>	<i>drwylje, kwea, swé, twer</i>
	v	initially	<i>wolf, wan, weach, wetter</i>
	mute	when inserted after diphthongs and triphthongs ending in <i>ũ</i>	<i>klaurwe, skourwe, haurwe, mourwe, fjourwer, leaurwe, bliurwe</i>
<i>ww</i>	v	only in the word	<i>hawwe</i>
<i>y</i>	i	in closed syllables	<i>wyt, ryk, bryk, skyn</i>
	ei	only in the words (also pronounced with <i>i</i>)	<i>hy, wy, my, dy, by</i>
	ə	sometimes in	<i>gy, wy</i>
<i>z</i>	z	always	<i>frieze, eaze, siz!</i>
	ž	finally after long vowels	<i>wêz! lêz!</i>
<i>zz</i>	z	medially	<i>dizze, sizze, lizze, hazz</i>

PART II. GRAMMAR

CHAPTER III. ETYMOLOGY

I. THE DECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH

1. NOUN

186. In Frisian there are three *genders*: masculine, feminine, and neuter. Nouns of the neuter gender are recognizable by the article *it*; both masculine and feminine nouns take the article *de*, but the former are indicated by the personal pronoun *hy* (he), the latter by the personal pronoun *hja* or *sy* (she) in the singular.

187. Neuter nouns are:

1. The geographical proper names, as *Fryslân*, *Ingelân*.
2. The names of metals, as *goud*, *silver*, *izer*.
3. The substantival infinitives, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, and phrases, as *it fortrouwen* (confidence), *it kwea* (evil), *it ho en hwet* (how and what), *it wolkom* (welcome).
4. The diminutives (see § 265. 7).
5. The nouns ending in the suffix *-sel*, derived from verbs, as *baksel* (what is baked), *wynsel* (bandage).
6. The collective nouns with the suffix *-te*, derived from substantives, as *beamte* (trees).
7. The verbal stems with the prefixes *bi-*, *for-*, *ge-*, *ont-*, as *bidriuw* (act), *forrin* (course), *geklei* (complaint), *onthâld* (memory).

188. Nouns of the feminine gender are:

1. The names of female persons, as *boerinne* (farmer's wife). Except *wiif* (wife), *frouminske*, *frommis*, *minske* (woman), *famke*, *fanke* (girl), which are of the neuter gender.
2. A large number of material nouns, as *molke* (milk), *yettik* (vinegar), *reamme* (cream). Except the names of metals and some others, as *hout* (wood), *sân* (sand), *wetter* (water), *bier* (beer), *moal* (meal), *smoar* (grease), *sâlt* (salt), *fet* (fat), which are of the neuter gender.

3. The abstract nouns denoting quality, property, or state, especially those which end in the suffixes *-heid*, *-ens*, *-de*, *-te*, *-nis*, *-skip*, as *wierheid* (truth), *goedens* (goodness), *ljeafde* (love), *wiette* (wetness), *witnis* (knowledge), *blydskip* (joy).

189. For the remainder it is not possible to give clear and simple rules. It is apparent from those above mentioned that the masculine gender has acquired great extension in Frisian. Even the names of female animals are masculine, as *kou* (cow), *kat* (cat), *teef* (bitch), *dou* (dove). Besides, the gender of the nouns mentioned in § 188. 2 and 3 is not quite clear, because they are often indicated by the demonstrative pronoun *dy* (having in this case the signification or the function of a personal pronoun of the third person), the indication by the personal pronoun *hja* or *sy* falling more and more into disuse.

Compound substantives usually have the gender of the last part. Except *de bank* m. (bench), *it finsterbank* n. (window-seat); *it boat* n. (boat), *de stoomboat* m. (steamboat).

190. A few nouns have a different gender when the signification is different. The principal are :

<i>de board</i> m. (collar) ;	<i>it board</i> n. (board, brim, seam).
<i>de, it bosk</i> m. or n. (wood) ;	<i>it bosk</i> n. (bundle).
<i>de bout</i> m. (bolt, pin) ;	<i>it bout</i> n. (leg of sheep or calf, drumstick of fowl).
<i>de, it ein</i> m. or n. (end, extremity) ;	<i>it ein</i> n. (part, piece, distance).
<i>de fal</i> m. (fall) ;	<i>it fal</i> n. (hatch).
<i>de minske</i> m. (man, human being) ;	<i>it minske</i> n. (wife).
<i>de moed</i> m. (courage) ;	<i>it moed</i> n. (mind).
<i>de sin</i> m. (signification, phrase) ;	<i>it sin</i> n. (humour, temper, longing).
<i>de Skrift</i> m. (Holy Writ) ;	<i>it skrift</i> n. (writing, writing-book).
<i>de soal</i> m. (sole) ;	<i>it soal</i> n. (navigable lane in ice).
<i>de stof</i> f. (matter, texture) ;	<i>it stof</i> n. (dust).

191. There are two *numbers* in Frisian, the singular and the plural. The modes of forming the plural are the following :

A. First mode, by adding the termination *-en* to the singular form.

1. When that is a monosyllabic word, as *boek* (book), *boeken*.

2. When the word ends in an accented or half-accented suffix, as *-ij*, *-dom*, *-skip*, *-ing*, *-ân*.

Note 1. The suffix *-heid* is changed into *-heden* in the plural, as *wierheid* (truth), *wierheden*.

Note 2. Only *-n* is added when the singular form ends in the indistinct vowel *-e*, as *greide* (grass-land), *greiden*.

B. Second mode, by adding *-s* to the singular. This is the case when the singular ends in an unaccented suffix as *-el*, *-em*, *-en*, *-er*, *-ert*, *-mer*, *-ter*, *-ster*, *-je*, *-ke*, *-sje*, *tsje*.

192. A few words exhibit particular forms of the plural, which may be called irregular :

1. The singular remains unchanged in *beane* (bean), *earte* (pea), *bern* (child), *skiep* (sheep).

2. The nouns *kou* (cow), *goes* (goose), *skoech* (shoe), *foet* (foot), *beest* (beast), have the plurals *kij*, *gies*, *skoene*, *fiet*, *bisten*, but *gies*, *fiet* have become antiquated and are usually replaced by *goezzen*, *foetten*.

3. *Dei* (day) and *wei* (way) are changed into *dagen*, *wegen* ; the plural of *deihier* (day's wage) is *dagenhier*.

4. The plurals of *reed* (skate), *lears* (boot) are *redens*, *learzens*.

5. *Âlder* (parent) has the plural *âlden*.

6. *Man* (man) and *frou* (woman) form the plurals *manljue*, *frouljue*, which are more common than *mannen*, *frouwen*.

7. Compound nouns ending in *-man*, as *bûrman* (neighbour), *timmerman* (carpenter), *fiskerman*, also change *man* into *ljue*, thus *bûrljue*, *timmerljue*, *fiskerljue*.

193. The plural of nouns denoting a quantity, number, measure, weight, or price is often the same as the singular. Such nouns are *kop* (head), *sek* (sack), *snies* (score), *pear* (pair), *foet* (foot), *jelne* (ell), *poun* (pound), *ons* (ounce), *goune* (florin).

194. Material nouns as *izer* (iron), *goud* (gold), *hout* (wood), *wetter* (water), *weet* (wheat), and abstract nouns having the character of material nouns, as *blydskip* (joy), *ljeafde* (love), are only used in the singular. When they acquire the character of ordinary class nouns, the plural is formed in the common way. Peculiar plural forms of this kind are *hjouwers*, *weten*, *flaeksens*, i. e. fields of oats, wheat, flax.

195. Some words are only used in the plural. The commonest are *âffaers*, *faksens*, *grypsjes*, *grysjes*, *gritsen*, *harsens*, *ynhâlden*, *ynhouten*, *klean*, *kosten*, *lea*, *ljue*, *oanslaggen*, *raenjen*, *skriften*, *spitsen*, *trouwers*.

196. As a general rule nouns no longer have different *cases* in Frisian, with the exception of the genitive. This case is formed by adding *-s* or *-e* to the undeclined form. In some expressions we still find the full termination *-es*. Some nouns ending in the indistinct vowel *-e* are not changed in the genitive.

197. Of the *s*-genitive we may distinguish the following cases:¹

A. Strong genitive (in *-s*, *-es*) of class nouns.

1. A partitive genitive is formed from adjectives used substantively, e.g. *hwet goeds*, *folle goeds*, *hwet moaijes*, *hwet nijes* (something, or much, good, beautiful, new).

2. A possessive genitive from nouns (singular or plural, masc., fem., or neuter) denoting personal names, e.g. *bûrmans leed* (neighbour's sorrow), *masters hûs*, *fervers* (the dyer's) *Sjoukje*, *rikeljues gebrûk* (rich folk's ways), *syn wiifs mem* (mother), *myn dochters man*.

Note the indeclinable form of the possessive pronoun in the last examples.

3. An elliptic genitive from personal names, when the substantive *hûs* (house) or a noun denoting possession is understood, but not expressed, e.g. *by masters* (at the schoolmaster's), *by domenys* (at the pastor's), *by de bakkers*, *by de fervers*, *dat is heites* (father's), *memmes* (mother's).

Note that the definite article in such cases is indeclinable.

4. A possessive genitive of personal names is sometimes combined with the prepositional genitive, for instance: *de tún* (garden) *fen masters*, *it hôf* (garden) *fen domenys*, *de jonge* (lad) *fen de bakkers*.

5. In expressions as *dêr is gjin biteljens ein oan*, *dêr is gjin riedens ein oan*, the infinitive used substantively stands in the genitive.

6. In less common speaking, and in writing, such genitives are met with as *Maitiids myldens* (mildness), *lâns wolfeart* (prosperity).

7. Adverbial genitives are very common in Frisian, e.g. *moarns*, *jouns*, *deis*, *nachts*, *wyks*, *jiers*, *maitiids*, *simmers*, *hokkerdeis*, *de iene wyks*, *de oare wyks*, *dy deis*, *meastentiids*, *goedmoeds*, *ûnderweijes*, *bûtentiids*.

¹ In the written language other genitives than those given in the following rules may occur. As a rule such forms are completely antiquated or taken from the Dutch.

B. Strong genitive (in -s, -es) of proper nouns.

1. From personal names to denote the possessor, the maker, and so on, e. g. *Sytema's reed* (road), *Waling Dykstra's skriften* (writings).

Note. This genitive is not formed from monosyllabic proper nouns.

2. From personal names to denote the father or the mother, e. g. *Anne Piers, Jan Ankjes*.

3. In elliptic use (cf. A. 3), e. g. *by Sytses, by Sipma's, dat is Sytses, Ruerdes*, or in combination with the prepositional genitive (cf. A. 4), e. g. *de feint* (servant) *fen Ruerdes, fen Wyttsma's*.

4. From geographical proper nouns, e. g. *Fryslâns marren* (meres).

198. A weak genitive in -e, or without termination when the substantive ends in the indistinct vowel, is met with in the following cases :

1. From the class nouns *heit* (father), *mem* (mother), *pake* (grandfather), *beppe* (grandmother), *omke* (uncle), *moeike* (aunt), all denoting a family relation, e. g. *heite klean* (clothes), *memme soargen* (sorrows), *pake hoed* (hat).

2. From monosyllabic personal names ending in a consonant, and from those which end in -e, to denote the husband, as *Ruerde Tryn, Anne Grytsje*.

199. There are two kinds of periphrastic genitives in Frisian :

1. With the aid of the preposition *fen* (prepositional genitive), as *it hûs fen ús bûrman* (our neighbour).

2. With the aid of the possessive pronoun *syn, hjar*, as *heit syn klean, Jan syn mem, ús famke* (girl) *hjar boeken, dy ljue* (people) *hjar drokte* (activity).

200. The genitive may also be expressed with the aid of the suffixes -er, -ter, -ster, -mer placed after geographical names, e. g. *de Snitser wetterpoarte* (the water-gate of Sneek), *Frjentsjerter merke*, (Franeker market), *de Rypster toer* (tower), *de Hegemer mar* (mere).

201. Remains of the old dative form (in -e) are found in the adverbial expressions *to goede* (to good), *to lânne* (to land), *to neate* (to nothing), *to rjuchte* (to rights).

202. A vocative is met with in the apostrophe-form *heite* and in the exclamation *Heare*, both used in familiar speaking, e. g. *kom hjir ris, heite!* (just come here, lad !), *Heare, hwet die er it mâl!* (Lord, how madly he did it !).

2. ARTICLE

203. Frisian has the following articles :

1. The definite article *de*, used before masc. and fem. nouns in the singular and before nouns of all genders in the plural.¹

2. The definite article *it*, used before neuter nouns in the singular.

3. The indefinite article *in*, only used before singular nouns of all genders.

4. The negative article *gjin*, used before nouns of all genders and numbers.

Note. In the written language we still find the negative article *nin* used in the same sense as *gjin*. This article, however, has fallen into disuse in speaking.

204. Some isolated forms excepted, all these articles are indeclinable.

Of the definite article there still exist the following forms :

1. An old accusative masc. sing. in *op 'en baen* (*komme, wêze, bringe*), *op 'en dūr, troch 'en tiid, ta 'n ein*.

2. An old dative fem. sing. in *by der ein, by der hân, fen der hân, in der iwichheid net*.

3. An old dative neuter sing. in *yn 'e hûs, út 'e hûs*.

4. An emphatic case answering to the old acc. masc. sing. in *for den diwel, for den donder*.

205. The article also remains undeclined in such cases as *de boers hôf, de frous mem, it lâns regear, by de boers, nei de kûpers, de deis, de oare deis, de snein-to-jouns* (see § 197, A. 3, 4, 7).

3. ADJECTIVE

Inflexion of adjectives

206. In Frisian, adjectives have still the following inflexional forms :

The stem-form without termination.

The stem-form with the termination *-e*.

The stem-form with the termination *-en*.

The stem-form with the termination *-er*.

¹ For the assimilation of this article see § 105.

207. The undeclined form is met with in :

1. All the adjectives used predicatively, as *de wei is lang* (the way is long), *it waer is moai* (the weather is fine).

2. The adjective used attributively :

a. When it stands before neuter nouns in the singular and no other determining word precedes, as *sâlt wetter* (salt water).

b. In the same case, when the preceding word is the indefinite article *in*, as *in djip wetter* (a deep water) ; the negative article *gin*, as *gin farsk brea* (no new bread) ; the numerals *ien*, *elk*, *ider*, *mannich*, as *ien brún hynder* (one brown horse) ; a possessive or interrogative pronoun, as *myn nij boek* (my new book), *hokker heech hûs* (which high house?).

c. When it ends in two unaccented syllables, as *in izeren stek* (an iron railing), *dy izeren brêge* (that iron bridge).

d. When it is derived from a proper noun by means of *-er*, as *de Ljouwerter skipper* (the Leeuwarden captain).

e. When it is one of the words *rjuchter*, *lofter*, *linker*, as *de rjuchter hân*, *de lofter side*, *de linker kant*.

f. When it stands in the comparative degree, provided that it is not preceded by a definite article or a demonstrative pronoun, as *greater hûs*, *heger toer*, *moaijer bisten*, *oan leger wâl* (but *de mindere man*, beside *de heger ein*).

g. Sometimes when it is used before names of male persons, especially before *man*, and before nouns denoting a trade or profession, but only when the indefinite article precedes, as *in goed (frjemd, nuver) man*, *in great dichter*.

h. When it is one of the words *âld*, *jong*, *lyts*, *great*, used before one of the personal names *man*, *frou*, *feint*, *faem*, *boer*, *baes*, *master*, and some others, or before names of animals and things, so that a single idea is expressed, as *de âld boer*, *de âld frou*, *it jong hynder* (horse), *dat âld hûs*, *dy âld skûrre* (barn).

208. The stem-form + *e* stands :

1. Before masc. and fem. nouns when no other word precedes, as *goede man*, *ljeave mem*.

2. Before masc. and fem. nouns when preceded by a definite or indefinite article and by other determining words (but see § 207. 2 c-h), as *de hege toer*, *in goede heit*.

3. Before neuter nouns when preceded by the definite article or by a demonstrative pronoun (but see § 207. 2 c-e), as *it (dit, dat) djûre hûs*.

4. Before plural nouns with or without other preceding words, as *djippe wetters*, *hege beammen*.

209. The stem + *en* is found :

1. As an emphatic form in such cases as *it is in dregen baes* (he is a stout fellow).

Note. Instead of this the stem + *e* may also be used.

2. Before *ien* used substantively, as *dat is in greaten ien*, *in raren ien*, *in moaijen ien*, and also when the word *ien* is omitted, *it is in raren*, *in nuveren*, *in âlde jas* (coat) *en in nijen*, *in swarten ien en in brunen*.

210. The stem + *er* is used :

1. In some isolated expressions which are remains of old genitives and datives, as *allerhande*, *allerlei*, *goederjowsk*, *út goeder bêst*.

2. In combination with *nôch*, as *langernôch*, *moaijernôch*, *likernôch*.

Note. Properly speaking it is not the termination *-er* which appears in such expressions. Originally the adjective was undeclined, and the following word was *enôch*. The *r* is thus merely a later insertion.

Comparison of adjectives

211. The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding the termination *-er* to the positive, e. g. *heech*—*heger*, *great*—*greater*.

When the positive ends in *l*, *n*, or *r*, a *d* is inserted before the comparative ending, as *mâl* (foolish)—*mâlder*, *tin* (thin)—*tinder*, *toar* (dry, lean)—*toarder*.

This insertion, however, does not always occur when the adjective ends in an unaccented syllable, as *el*, *en*, *er*, e. g. *himmel* (neat)—*himmeler*, but also *himmelder*, *tofreden* (content)—*tofredener*, *helder* (clear)—*helderer*, but oftener *helderder*.

212. The superlative degree is formed by the addition of *-st* to the positive, as *heech*—*heechst*, *skjin* (clean)—*skjinst*.

When the adjective ends in *d*, *t*, *ts*, these consonants are assimilated to the *s* of the superlative termination, e. g. *rêd* (quick)—*rêdder*—*rêdst*, *fet* (fat)—*fetder*—*fetst*, *lyts* (little)—*lytser*—*lytst*, *let* (late)—*letter*—*lêst*.

Adjectives in *st* are not changed in the superlative, e. g. *fêst* (fast, firm)—*fêster*—(it) *fêst*.

213. The following adjectives and adverbs are irregular in the comparative and the superlative :

goed (good)—*better*—*bêst*.
folle (much)—*mear*—*meast*.
ier (early)—*earder*—*earst*.
graech (willing)—*ljeaver*—*ljeafst*.

But *goed* = good-natured, and *graech* = desired (as in *grage waer*), have regular degrees:

goed—*goeder*—*goedst*.
graech—*grager*—*graechst*.

214. The superlative may be strengthened by prefixing *aller*-, *alder*-, e. g. *allerheechst*, *alderljeafst*, *alderbêst*.

215. The following comparative forms have the signification of positives: *rjuchter* (right), *lofter*, *linker* (left), *skoander* (excellent).

216. The superlative may be preceded by the article *it* when used predicatively, e. g. *hy is greatst* or *hy is de greatste*, or *hy is it greatst(e)*.

217. As a general rule the comparative is not declinable in Frisian (see § 207. 2*f*).

The attributive superlative is declined like the positive; the predicative superlative has the forms mentioned in the preceding section.

4. NUMERALS

218. The Frisian cardinal numerals are:

1. *ien* (1), *twa* (2), *trije* (3), *fjouwer* (4), *fiif* (5), *seis* (6), *saun* (7), *acht* (8), *njuggen* (9), *tsien* (10), *âlve*, *âlf* (11), *toalve*, *toalf* (12);

trettjin (13), *fjirtjin* (14), *fyftjin* (15), *sechstjin* (16), *sauntjin* (17), *achttjin* (18), *njuggentjin* (19);

tweintich (20), *tritich* (30), *fjirtich* (40), *fyftich* (50), *sechstich* (60), *sauntich* (70), *tachtich* (80), *njuggentich* (90);¹

ien-en-tweintich (21), *twa-en-tweintich* (22), . . . *njuggen-en-tweintich* (29);

hûndert (100), *twa-hûndert* (200), . . . *njuggen-hûndert* (900);

tûzen (1,000), *twa-tûzen* (2,000); . . .

âlf-hûndert (1,100), *toalf-hûndert* (1,200), . . . *njuggentjin-hûndert* (1,900); . . .

miljoen (1,000,000), *twa-miljoen* (2,000,000) . . .

2. *alle* (all), *beide* (both), *elk* (each), *ider* (each), *folle* (many), *forskatte* (various), *ienich*, *ienichst* (only), *inkele* (single), *ytlike* (some),

¹ *Âlftich* (110) and *toalftich* (120) = Old Frisian **alftich*, *tolftich*, are no longer in use.

mannich (many, some), *ûnderskate* (various), *sommige, somlike* (some); *gâns* (whole), *genôch* (enough), *hwet* (somewhat), *rju* (abundant, rife), *gjin* (no).

219. The ordinal numerals are formed from the cardinal numerals by adding *-ste*, *-te*, or *-de* (except *earste*, *foarste*, *oarde*).

earste or *foarste* (first), *twadde* or *oarde* (second), *trêdde*, *fjirde*, *fyfte*, *sechste*, *saunde*, *achtste*, *njuggende*, *tsiende* ;

alfte, *toalfte* ; *trettjinde* . . . *njuggentjinde* ;

tweintichste, *hûndertste*, *tûzenste*, *miljoenste*.

220. Fractions : *in heal* ($\frac{1}{2}$), *in trêdde* (*part*) ($\frac{1}{3}$), *in fjirde* ($\frac{1}{4}$), *trije fjirden* ($\frac{3}{4}$), and so on from the ordinal numerals ; *oardeheal* or *oardel* ($1\frac{1}{2}$), *trêddeheal* or *trêddel* ($2\frac{1}{2}$), *fjirdeheal* or *fjirdel* ($3\frac{1}{2}$), *fyfteheal* or *fiifel* ($4\frac{1}{2}$), *sechsteheal* or *sechel* ($5\frac{1}{2}$), *saundeheal* ($6\frac{1}{2}$), *achteheal* ($7\frac{1}{2}$), and so on.

221. Collective numerals to denote being or belonging together : *twaresom*, *trijeresom*, *fjouweresom*, *fivesom*, *seizesom*, and so on.

Multiplicative numerals : *dûbel* (double), *trijedûbel* (threefold), *fjouwerdûbel*, and so on.

222. Numeral adverbs :

1. To denote order : *earst* or *foarst*, *twad* or *oard*, *trêd*, *fjird*, *fyft*, *sechst*, *saund*.

2. To denote 'once', 'twice', 'three times', and so on : *ienkear* (*ienmel*, *ienris*), *twakear* (*twaris*), *trijekear* (*trijeris*), and so on.

223. Numeral adjectives to denote 'of two, three sorts', and so on :

twadderhande, *trêdderhande*, . . . *allerhande* ; *ienderlei*, *twadderlei*, *trêdderlei*, . . . *allerlei*.

224. Numerals may take the ending *-en*, when used substantively :

1. To denote time : *foar ienen* (before one o'clock), *oer twaën* (after two), *twisken trijen en fjouweren*, *kertier* (a quarter) *oer fiven*, *healwei seizen* (half-past five).

2. To denote being together : *mei ienen*, *by twaën*, *hja wieren mei hjar trijen* (= there were three of them), *wy binne mei ûs achten* (= we are eight).

3. To denote a division into groups or parts : *yn twaën*, *trijen*.

4. To denote a great number : *by tsienen*, *by hûnderten*, *by tûzenen*.

5. To denote one of a number : *ien fen twaën*, *ien fen beiden*, *fen allen*.

225. The numerals *elk* and *ider* have the genitives *elks*, *iders*, e. g. *elks oardeel*, *iders miening*; *elkmes* is a dative form, e. g. *jow hjar elkmes hwet* (give each of them something).

Alle shows the form *al* when separated from the noun by the definite article or a pronoun, e. g. *al it folk*.

Folle, *inkele*, *sommige* take the ending *-n*, when used for persons.

5. PRONOUNS

226. In Frisian there are the following pronouns :

	Substantive	Adjective
Personal	1. ik, 2. dou, jo (jy), 3. hy, er ; hja, sy ; it	
Demonstrative	1. wy, 2. jimme, 3. hja, sy dizze, dy, dit, dat soks, dy-, dat-, itjinge de-, it-, dy-, datselde sels, oar	dizze, dy, dit, dat
Relative	dý('t), dat, dêr('t), hwet	
Interrogative	hwa, hwet	hok, hokker, hwet, ho'n
Indefinite	men, it, immen, nimmen, eat, neat, alles hwet, hwa, gûds, gûdden elk, ider, gjin ('n), ien elk-en-ien, ider-en-ien, mannich- ien	
Possessive	ien en oar, it ien en 't oar 1. minen, mines, 2. dinen, -es, jouwes, 3. sinen, -es ; hjarres	1. myn, 2. dyn, jou, jins, 3. syn ; hjar
Reflexive	1. uzes, 2. jimmes, 3. hjarres 1. my, 2. dy, jo, 3. him ; hjar 1. ús, 2. jimme, 3. hjar	1. ús, 2. jimme, 3. hjar
Reciprocal	yen mekoar, malkoar, elkoar, inoar	

227. The Personal Pronouns have the following forms :

Singular	Nominative case :	1. ik	2. dou, jo	3. hy ; hja, sy ; it
	Objective case :	my	dy, jo	him ; hjar, se ; it
Plural	Nominative case :	1. wy	2. jimme	3. hja, sy
	Objective case :	ús	jimme	hjar, hjarren, se

Genitives as in § 197, A. 3 : *by jimmes* (at your house), *by uzes*.

Enclitic forms are : 2. *-st(e)*, accented *-stou*, 3. *er*. They are used after verbs and after conjunctions and relative or interrogative pronouns, as *as*, *det*, *dat*, *dêr*, *dy*, *do*, *hwer*, *hwet*, *nou*, *nei* ; e. g. *Hiest dat wol tocht ?* (Would you have thought it ?). *As er mei* (as he may). *Hy kin dwaen, hwet er wol* (he can do what he likes).

Unaccented forms are :

Nominative :	1. 'k	2. <i>je</i>	3. <i>se, 't</i> ;	1. <i>wi, we</i>	2. <i>jim</i>	3. <i>se</i>
Objective :	<i>mi, me</i>	<i>je</i>	<i>se, 't</i> ;		<i>jim</i>	<i>se</i>

These forms are not always used in writing.

A vocative form of the second person singular is *ju*, only used in familiar speaking, e. g. *Hark ris, ju!* (I say, you!).

Some pronouns may be lengthened by adding the plural noun *ljue* (folk), e. g. *wyljue, úsljue, jimmeljue*.

To denote a person with his family such forms as *Jan-en-hjar, heit-en-hjar, ús búrman-en-hjar* are very common.

228. In ordinary speaking the objective form *jo* has replaced the nominative *gy*, which has fallen into disuse. *Jy*, however, is often employed in the written language.

Dou (in other dialect *dû*) is the familiar form, *jo* the polite form of the second person singular ; a pronoun lying between these, i. e. neither too familiar nor too polite, is *men* ; children are often spoken to with the pronouns of the third person *hy, sy*, even in the imperative, e. g. *Kom hy hjir mar!* (just come here!). To denote obedience or a higher degree of politeness *jo, je* is often replaced by nouns which may be used as vocatives, e. g. *Scil ik Heit hwet helpe? Wol mynhear effen sitten gean?*

Hja belongs to another dialect than *sy*.

229. The Demonstrative Pronouns *dizze* and *dy* are used in the masc. and fem. singular and in the plural ; *dit* and *dat* are the forms for the neuter gender in the singular.

The demonstratives are for the most part indeclinable. *Dizze, deselde, dyselde, dyjinge*, and *sokke* take *-n* in the plural when they refer to persons.

Sok(ke) is in the singular only used before material nouns (*sok* in the neuter gender) ; before class nouns the expression *sa'n* is used in the sense of *sok* ; the adjective plural form is *sokke*, e. g. *sok hier* (such hair), *sokke reamme* (such cream), *sa'n hûs* (such a house), *sokke weinen* (such wains).

Sels is a demonstrative denoting that every other noun or pronoun except that which is mentioned is excluded, e. g. *Der giet neat foar de man sels. Ik sels. Hy wol it sels dwaen.*

The family is denoted by such expressions as *heit-en-dy, Sjoerd-en-dy*, which may be used in the genitive, e. g. *heit-en-dy's fê, by heit-en-dy's* (*hûs* 'house' is understood).

Dy shows a periphrastic genitive, as *dy syn hûs, dat is dy sinen (sines), dy hjarres*.

230. The Relative Pronoun *dy('t)* refers in the singular to masc. and fem. antecedents, in the plural to nouns of all genders; *dat* may have only a neuter singular antecedent.

Hwet is used only when the antecedent is one of the words *al, alles, neat*; *dêr('t)* as relative has fallen into disuse, except in some expressions, as *Rakkert, dêrste biste!* (Wretch that you are!).

The relatives were once demonstratives, as the present-day usage still shows. In Frisian we may say *Ik ha in man sjoen, dy hie in jûk op 'e skouders* and *dy't in jûk op 'e skouders hie*. The *'t* is the relic of the conjunction *det* which once followed the demonstrative with a relative function.

231. The Interrogative Pronoun *hwa* refers to persons, *hwet* to things. *Hwa* has the genitive *hwa's, hwaens*, e. g. *Hwa's (hwaens) skild is dat?* A periphrastic genitive is *hwa syn, hwa hjar*, when a noun follows, as *Hwa syn boek is dat?*, and *hwa sinen, hwa sines, hwa hjarres*, when that is not the case.

Hwet is indeclinable. It is not only substantive, but also adjective, and in this case it is used before all genders and numbers. *Hwet docht (does) dy man?* *Hwet ljue binne dat?* (What folks are these?).

The adjective pronoun *hok* is used before neuter nouns. When followed by *for* or *for in* it may be also used before the masc. and fem. The plural form is *hokke*.

232. The Indefinite Pronouns are for the most part indeclinable, but *immen, nimmen, elk, ider* have genitives in *-s*. The pronoun *men* is only used in the nominative; it has a genitive form *yens*, and an objective form *yen*, both from the numeral *ien* (formerly written *yen*), used in an indefinite sense.

Examples—*Yens wurd moat men hâlde* (one must keep one's word). *Soks jout yen net folle* (such a thing does not give one much).

233. The Possessive Pronouns are no longer declined in Frisian. The substantive pronouns of the singular show two forms, in *-en* or *-es*, except *jouwes* which is properly plural.

For the use of *dyn* and *jou, dinen (dines)* and *jouwes* the same rules may be given as for the pers. pron. of the 2nd person (cf. § 228).

The pronoun *jins*, ordinarily belonging to the indefinite pron. *men*, is only used in the case mentioned in § 228, and in the written language. Then it seems more polite than *jou*.

234. The Reflexive Pronouns are indeclinable. Naturally they only occur in the objective form, as *Ik skamje my*. *Hy wasket him*.

The reflexive belonging to the indef. pron. *men* is *yen* (cf. § 232), as *Men moat yen rêdde* (one must save oneself).

235. The Reciprocal Pronouns do not occur in the nominative. They have genitive forms in *-s*.

Examples—*De bern pleagje elkoar*. *Men moat hwet for inoar oer ha*. *Mekoars lêsten drage*.

Sometimes a form in *-en* is met with, as *Men moat mekoarren hwet tajaen*. *Wy ha elkoarren yn lang net sjoen*.

6. VERBS

236. The Infinitive of Frisian verbs has two forms. When it belongs to the predicate, as when it is accompanied by an auxiliary verb, the infinitive ends in *-e* (as *fiele*, *drinke*), with the exception of the following monosyllabic verbs: *dwaen*, *jaen*, *slaen*, *sjen*, *tsjen*, *gean*, *stean*. But when the infinitive is preceded by a preposition (*to*, *om to*), or when it is used as a verbal noun, or when it stands with an accusative (the acc. with inf.), it ends in *-en* (the monosyllables are not changed), e.g. *It bern bigjint to rinnen*. *Rinnen is in soun wirk*. *Ik seach him rinnen*.

237. The Present Participle of all verbs is formed by adding *-ende* to the stem, or *-de* to the infinitive when this ends in *-n*, e.g. *miene*—*mienende*, *dwaen*—*dwaende*.

238. The Past Participle of weak verbs is formed by adding *-d*, *-t*, or *-e* to the stem. The ending *-e* appears when the infinitive ends in *-je* (*libje*—*libbe*); the past participles of other weak verbs have *-t* when the stem ends in a voiceless consonant (*skreppe*—*skrept*), and *-d* when the stem ends in a voiced consonant, a vowel, diphthong, or triphthong (*knieze*—*kniesd*, *waeije*—*waeid*, *moeije*—*moeid*).

The past participle of strong verbs ordinarily ends in *-en*, or in *-n* when it is contracted or when the infinitive is monosyllabic (*komme*—*kommen*, *bliuwe*—*bleaun*, *stean*—*stien*).

239. There are two finite moods in Frisian, the indicative and the imperative; subjunctive forms are no longer used.

The Indicative has two simple tenses, the present and the imperfect.

The Present Tense of weak and strong verbs has the following personal endings:

	Infinitive in <i>-e</i> (<i>miene</i> , to think)	Infinitive in <i>-je</i> (<i>easkje</i> , to ask)
Singular {	1. — ik mien 2. { <i>-st</i> dou mienst ¹ <i>-e</i> jy miene 3. <i>-t</i> hy mient	1. <i>-je</i> ik easkje 2. { <i>-est</i> dou easkest <i>-je</i> jy easkje ¹ 3. <i>-et</i> hy easket
Plural {	1. <i>-e</i> wy miene 2. <i>-e</i> jimme miene 3. <i>-e</i> sy (hja) miene	1. <i>-je</i> wy easkje 2. <i>-je</i> jimme easkje 3. <i>-je</i> sy (hja) easkje

240. The Imperfect Tense of weak verbs is formed by adding the following endings to the stem :

	Infinitive in <i>-e</i>	Infinitive in <i>-je</i>
Singular {	1. <i>-de</i> ik miende 2. { <i>-ste</i> dou mienste <i>-den</i> jy mienden 3. <i>-de</i> hy miende	1. <i>-e</i> ik easke 2. { <i>-este</i> dou easkeste <i>-en</i> jy easken 3. <i>-e</i> hy easke
Plural {	1. <i>-den</i> wy mienden 2. <i>-den</i> jimme mienden 3. <i>-den</i> sy (hja) mienden	1. <i>-en</i> wy easken 2. <i>-en</i> jimme easken 3. <i>-en</i> sy (hja) easken

241. The following is the conjugation of the strong verb *nimme* (to take) in the imperfect, serving to show the endings which are common to all strong verbs in this tense :

Singular {	1. — ik naem 2. { <i>-st</i> dou naemst <i>-en</i> jy namen 3. — hy naem
Plural {	1. <i>-en</i> wy namen 2. <i>-en</i> jimme namen 3. <i>-en</i> sy (hja) namen

242. As a general rule the imperative of all verbs has one tense (the present) and one form :

	Infinitive in <i>-e</i>	Infinitive in <i>-je</i>
Sing. and Plural	2. — mien	2. <i>-je</i> easkje

Note 1. The verbs *hawwe* and *wêze* have an imperfect tense of the imperative in such phrases as : *Hie dat earder sein. Wier dêr den hinne gien.*

Note 2. In some cases, as for example in speaking to children, a third person singular of the imperative is met with which is similar to the second : *Wêz hy mar stil. Kom sy hjir mar.*

¹ See § 228.

243. The Perfect tenses are formed with the auxiliaries *hawwe* and *wêze*. As a rule verbs denoting an action, or the fact of being in some state, are conjugated with *hawwe*; verbs denoting a coming into some state take *wêze*.

The Future and Conditional tenses are formed with the auxiliary *scille*.

244. There are two voices in Frisian, the active and the passive. The latter is formed by prefixing the auxiliary verbs *wirde* or *wêze* to the past participle of the verb. *Wirde* is used in the present and the imperfect, *wêze* in the other tenses.

245. In accordance with what is said in §§ 238–41, there are two classes of weak verbs in Frisian, those which end in *-e* and those which have the ending *-je* (*-gje*, *-igje*, *-kje*, *-sje*, *-zje*, *-elje*, *-erje*) in the infinitive.¹ Verbs in *-sje*, *-zje* drop *s* and *z* of the ending in the 2nd and 3rd person singular of the present, in the imperfect and in the past participle, e.g. :

Infinitive	Present	Imperfect	Past p.
<i>wytsje</i> (to whiten)	ik wytsje, ² dou witest, hy witet, wy wytsje (§ 239)	ik wite (§ 240)	wite
<i>eidzje</i> (to harrow)	ik eidzje, dou eident, hy eidet, wy eidzje (§ 239)	ik eide (§ 240)	eide

246. The following weak verbs show vowel or consonant mutations in the 2nd and 3rd persons singular of the present, in the imperfect and in the past participle :

Infinitive	Present				Imperf.	Past p.	
<i>liede</i> (to lead)	1. lied	2. laest*	3. laet*	pl.	liede	laette	laet
<i>skiede</i> (to part)	skied	skaest*	skaet*	„	skiede	skaette	skaet
<i>spriede</i> (to spread)	spried	spraest*	spraet*	„	spriede	spraette	spraet
<i>stjitte</i> (to push)	stjit	staest*	staet*	„	stjitte	staette	staet
<i>deije</i> (to kill)	dei	daest*	daet*	„	deije	daette*	daet*
<i>bliede</i> (to bleed)	blied	blest*	blet*	„	bliede	blette	blet
<i>briede</i> (to roast)	bried	breest*	bret*	„	briede	brette	bret
<i>liede</i> (to ring)	lied	lest*	let*	„	liede	lette	let
<i>riede</i> (to guess)	ried	rest*	ret*	„	riede	rette	ret
<i>sliepe</i> (to sleep)	sliiep	slepst*	slept*	„	sliepe	slepte*	slept*
<i>fortrette</i> (to vex)	—	—	fortret	„	—	fortrette	fortret
<i>moete, mette</i> (to meet)	moet*	mest*	met*	„	moete*	mette*	met*
<i>lije</i> (to suffer)	lij	list*	lit*	„	lije	litte*	lit*
<i>feiye</i> (to sweep)	fei	fagest	faget	„	feiye	fage	fage
<i>jeiye</i> (to chase)	jei	jagest	jaget	„	jeiye	jage	jage

¹ The infinitive of strong verbs ordinarily ends in *-e*. For exceptions see § 247.

* These forms are often or even commonly replaced by the analogical regular forms (*liedst*, *liedt*, and so on). Some of the forms are restricted to the written language.

Infinitive	Present			Imperf.	Past p.
<i>kleije</i> (to complain)	1. klei	2. klagest	3. klaget	pl. kleije	klage
<i>krije</i> (to get)	krij	krigest*	kriget*	„ krij	krige
<i>swije</i> (to be silent)	swij	swigest*	swiget*	„ swije	swige*
<i>loeijsje</i> , <i>loegje</i> (to pile up)	loei*	loigest	loaget	„ loeijsje*	loege
<i>ploeijsje</i> , <i>ploegje</i> (to plough)	ploeij*	ploigest	ploaget	„ ploeijsje*	ploege
<i>koaijsje</i> , <i>kôgje</i> (to chew)	koai*	kôgest	kôget	„ koaijsje*	kôge
<i>toaijsje</i> , <i>tôgje</i> (to tug)	toai*	tôgest	tôget	„ toaijsje*	tôge
<i>laitsje</i> (to laugh)	laitsje	lakest	laket	„ laitsje	lake
<i>meitsje</i> (to make)	meitsje	makkest	makket	„ meitsje	makke
<i>smeitsje</i> (to taste)	smeitsje	smakkest	smakket	„ smeitsje	smakke
<i>reitsje</i> (to reach)	reitsje	rekkest	rekket	„ reitsje	rekke
<i>weitsje</i> (to watch)	weitsje	wekkest	wekket	„ weitsje	wekke
<i>koaitsjsje</i> , <i>kôkjsje</i> (to boil)	koaitsjsje*	kôkeest	kôket	„ koaitsjsje*	kôke
<i>loaitsjsje</i> , <i>lôkjsje</i> (to look)	loaitsjsje*	lôkeest	lôket	„ loaitsjsje*	lôke
<i>ploaitsjsje</i> , <i>plôkjsje</i> (to pluck)	ploaitsjsje*	plôkeest	plôket	„ ploaitsjsje*	plôke

247. The following is a survey of the classes and sub-classes into which the Frisian strong verbs may be divided, and of the vowel-gradation in these verbs. As appears from this list, the influence of analogy has been very great, and it often happens that a verb has passed from one class into another. There is no longer any difference between the root-vowels of the imperfect singular and plural.

Class I

- a. Infin. i: ; imperf. i·ə—i·ə ; past p. i: :¹
glide (to glide) ; *glied*, *glieden* ; *gliden*.
 Similarly : *ride* (to ride), *stride* (to strive).
- b. i ; i·ə—i·ə ; i :
ite (to eat) ; *iet*, *ieten* ; *iten*.
 So also : *bite*, *krite*, *slite*, *smite*, *splite*, *wite*.
- c. iuw ; iou—iou ; ö·ə :
bliuwe (to remain) ; *bleau**,² *bleauwen** ; *bleaun*.
 Similarly : *driuwe*, *kliuwe*, *priuwe*, *riuwe*, *skriuwe*, *triuwe*, *wriuwe*.
- d. ei ; ai—ai ; ai (i·ə) :
snijsje (to cut) ; *snei**, *sneijen**, *snein* (snien).
spijsje (to spit) ; *spei*, *speijen* ; *spein*.
swijsje (to be silent) ; *swei**, *sweijen** ; *swein** (see § 246).

¹ The vowel-gradation is given in phonetic symbols.

² Weak forms are very common instead of these and the following marked with *.

Class II

- a. Infin. *i·ə* (i); imperf. *r·ə—r·ə*; past p. *r·ə* (ɛ:, ɛ):
biēde (to bid); *bea*, *beaën*; *bean*.
siede (to seethe); *sea*, *seaën*; *sean*.
frieze (to freeze); *frear*, —; *fērzen*.
kieze (to choose); *keas*, *keazen*; *keazen*.
forlieze (to lose); *forlear*, *forlearen*; *forlern*.
lige (to tell lies); *leag**, *leagen**; *leagen**.
- b. *ī* (I, y); *r·ə—r·ə*; *ɛ* (I):
jiette (to pour); *geat*, *geaten*; *getten*.
forjitte (to forget); *forgeat*, *forgeaten*; *forgetten*.
sjitte (to shoot); *skeat*, *skeaten*; *sketten*.
miette (to measure); *meat*, *meaten*; *metten*.
bidde (to pray); *bea*, *beaën*; *bidden*.
slute (to shut); *sleat*, *sleaten*; *sletten*.
- c. *r·ə* (iɛ); *r·ə—r·ə*; *ai* (u·ə):
*fleane*¹ (to fly); *fleag*, *fleagen*; *flein*.
*tsjen*² (to draw); *teag*, *teagen*; *tein*.
*sjen*³ (to see); *seag*, *seagen*; *sjoen*.

Class III

- a. Infin. *i* (I); imperf. *ou—ou*; past p. *ou* (see §§ 156, 157).
bine (to bind); *boun*, *bounen*; *boun*.
 Similarly: *fine*, *fordwine*, *wine*; *bigginne*, *rinne*, *spinne*, *winne*.
- b. *ɛ*; *ö—ö*; *ö*:
bergje (to secure); *birg*, *birgen*; *birgen*.
 Similarly: *kerve*, *merke*, *sverve*, *werpe*.
- c. *īɛ*; *o·ə—o·ə*; *o·ə*:
bidjerre (to spoil); *bidoar*, *bidoaren*; *bidoarn*.
 So also: *fordjerre*, *stjerre*.
- d. *ɛ* (I, īo); *o—o*; *o*:
treffe (to hit); *trof*, *troffen*; *troffen*.
 Similarly: *melke*, *helpe*; *glimme*, *klimme*, *swimme*, *krimpe*, *kringe*,
bifinge, *minge*, *springe*, *twinge*, *wringe*, *hingje*, *hinkje*, *blinke*, *drinke*,
klinke, *sinke*, *skinke*, *slinke*, *winke*, *jilde*⁴; *sjonge*, *stjonke*, *fjuchte*.
- e. *ö*; *ɑ:—ɑ:*; *ö*:
wirde (to become); *waerd*, *waerden*; *wirden*.

¹ Present tense: *ik fljuch*, *dou fljuchst*, *hy fljucht*, *wy fleane*.

² " " " *tsjuch*, " *tsjuchst*, " *tsjucht*, " *tsjugge*.

³ " " " *sjuch*, " *sjuchst*, " *sjucht*, " *sjugge*.

⁴ *jilde* (to yield); *gou*, *gouwen*; *gouwen*.

Class IV

- a. Infin. ϵ (i); imperf. $i\cdot\epsilon$ — $i\cdot\epsilon$; past p. $\ddot{o}$ (see § 164):
brekke (to break); *briek*, *brieken*; *britsen*.
 So also: *dekke*, *rekke*, *sprekke*, *stekke*, *strekke*, *trekke*; *strike*.
- b. $\mathfrak{r}$ (o); α : ($\mathfrak{o}$)— α : ($\mathfrak{o}$); $\mathfrak{o}$:
nimme (to take); *naem* (*nôm*), *namen* (*nômen*); *nommen*.
komme (to come); *kaem* (*kôm*), *kamen* (*kômen*); *kommen*.

Class V

- a. Infin. ϵ : ($\mathfrak{r}$, ϵ); imperf. $i\cdot\epsilon$ — $i\cdot\epsilon$; past p. ϵ : ($\mathfrak{r}$, ϵ):
lêze (to read); *lies*, *liezen*; *lêzen*.
stelle (to steal); *stiel*, *stielen*; *stellen*.
sitte (to sit); *siet*, *sieten*; *sitten*.
frette (to eat); *friet*, *frieten*; *fretten*.
- b. $\mathfrak{r}$; $\alpha\mathfrak{r}$ — $\alpha\mathfrak{r}$; $\alpha\mathfrak{i}$:
*lizze*¹ (to lie); *laei*, *laeijen*; *lein*.

Class VI

- a. Infin. α : ($\mathfrak{r}\epsilon$); imperf. u :— u :; past p. α : (u :, $\alpha\mathfrak{i}$):
drage (to draw); *droeg*, *droegen*; *dragen* (*droegen*).
grave (to dig); *groef*, *groeven*; *graven* (*groeven*).
weage (to weigh); *woeg*, *woegen*; *woegen*.
slaen (to strike); *sloeg*, *sloegen*; *slein*.
- b. α ; $u\cdot\epsilon$ — $u\cdot\epsilon$; $\mathfrak{r}\epsilon$:
farre (to go); *foer*, *foeren*; *fearn*.
- c. α :; u — u ; u :
waekse (to grow); *woeks*, *woeksen*; *woeksen*.
- d. ϵ ; u :— u :; ϵ ::
skeppe (to scoop); *skoop*, *scoepen*; *skepen*.
- e. $\mathfrak{o}$:; $u\cdot\epsilon$ — $u\cdot\epsilon$; $\mathfrak{o}$::
falle (to fall); *foel*, *foelen*; *fallen*.

Class VII

- a. Infin. $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{i}$ ($\mathfrak{r}$); imperf. $i\cdot\epsilon$ — $i\cdot\epsilon$; past p. $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{i}$ ($\mathfrak{r}$):
hjitte (to be called); *hiet*, *hieten*; *hjitten*.
litte (to let); *liet*, *lieten*; *litten*.

¹ Present tense: *ik liz*, *dou leist*, *hy leit*, *wy lizze*.

b. a (ə, o); o (ə:)—o (o:); o :

fange (to catch); *fong*, *fongen*; *fongen* (*antiquated*, *finzen*).

waskje (to wash); *wosk*, *wosken*; *wosken*.

roppe (to shout); *rôp*, *rôpen*; *roppen*.

c. ə:; əu—əu; ə: :

hâlde (to hold); *houd*, *houden*; *hâlden*.

248. The following verbs have a mixed conjugation; though the imperfect shows strong (as well as weak) forms, the past participle is weak :

blike (to appear); *blik**, *blieken**; *blykt*.

So also: *gripe*, *knipe*.

dûke (to duck); *doek**, *doeken**; *dûkt*.

So also: *glûpe*, *krûpe*, *rûke*, *slûpe*, *strûpe*, *sûpe*.¹

stappe (to step); *stoep**, *stoepen**; *stapt*.

skouwe (to shove); *skau**, *skauwen**; *skoud*.

stouwe (to raise dust); *stau**, *stauwen**; *stoud*.

249. The irregular verbs include in the first place the following preterite presents :

Inf.	Present				Imperfect	Past p.
<i>kinne</i> (to be able)	1. kin	2. kinst	3. kin	pl. kinne	koe, koenen	kinnen
<i>kenne</i> ² (to know)	ken	kenst	ken	„ kenne	koe, koenen	kennen
<i>scille</i> (shall)	scil	scilst	scil	„ scille	scoe, scoenen	scillen
<i>meije</i> (may)	mei	meist	mei	„ meije	mocht, mochten	meijen (mocht)
<i>doare</i> (to dare)	doar	doarst	doar	„ doare	doarst, doarsten	doaren (doarst)
<i>witte</i> ³ (to know)	wit	wist	wit	„ witte	wist, wisten	witten
<i>moatte</i> (to be obliged)	moat	moast	moat	„ moatte	moast, moasten	moatten
<i>doge</i> (to be of use)	dooch	doochst	dooch(t)	pl. doge	doogde, doogden	doogd

250. Other anomalies are met with in :

Inf.	Present				Imperfect	Part p.
<i>bringe</i> (to bring)	1. bring	2. bringst	3. bringt	pl. bringe	brocht, brochten	brocht
<i>tinke</i> (to think)	tink	tinkst	tinkt	„ tinke	tocht, tochten	tocht
<i>keapje</i> (to buy)	keapje	keapest	keapet	„ keapje	kocht, ⁴ kochten ⁴	kocht ⁴

¹ But *tûke* (to draw); *loek**, *loeken**; *litsen*.

² Although the written forms of this verb differ from those of *kinne*, the pronunciation is the same.

³ Also: *wite*; *wyt*, *wyst*, *wyt*, *wite*; *wist*, *wisten*; *witen*.

⁴ Sometimes yet: *kof*t, *kof*ten, *kof*t.

Infinitive	Present				Imperfect	Past p.
<i>siikje</i> (to seek)	1. siikje	2. sikest	3. siket	pl. siikje	socht, sochten	socht
<i>pliigje</i> (to practice)	pliigje	pligest	pliget	„ pliigje	plichte, plichten	—
<i>wolle</i> (to be willing)	wol	wolst	wol	„ wol	woe, woenen	wollen
<i>ha(wve)</i> (to have)	ha(w)	hast	hat	„ ha(wve)	hie, hienen	hawn
<i>wêze</i> ¹ (to be)	bin	bist	is	„ binne	wier, wieren	west
<i>doen</i> (to do)	doch	dochst	docht	„ dogge	die, dienen	dien
<i>jaen</i> (to give)	jow	jowst	jowt	„ jowe	joech, joegen	jown
<i>gean</i> ² (to go)	gean	giest	giet	„ geane	gyng ³ , gyngen ³	gien ³
<i>steane</i> ⁴ (to stand)	steane	stiest	stiet	„ steane	stie ⁵ , stienen ⁵	stien
<i>lizze</i> ⁶ (to lay)	liz	leist	leit	„ lizze	lei, leinen	lein
<i>sizze</i> ⁶ (to say)	siz	seist	seit	„ sizze	sei, seinen	sein

II. THE INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH

1. ADVERBS

251. According to their meaning we may distinguish :

1. Adverbs of time, as *hjoed, moarn, jister, do, den, noch, yet, hwenneear, honear*.

2. Adverbs of place, as *hji(re), dêr(re), hwer(re), jinsen, earne, nearne*.

3. Adverbs of arrangement, as *earst, oard, twad, trêd*.

4. Adverbs of occurrence, as *ienris, twaris*.

5. Adverbs of manner, as *sa, ho*.

6. Adverbs of degree, as *tige, hast, folle, meast, to*.

7. Adverbs of cause and consequence, as *dêrtroch, dêrom, sadaende*.

8. Adverbs of affirmation and negation, as *ja, al, wol, fêst, siker, né, net, nea*.

252. According to their formation we may distinguish :

1. Simple adverbs which are not recognizable as being compound or derived, as *nou, do, sa, ho, to, ek, hji, den*.

¹ Imperative : wêz.

² Imperative : gean.

³ Also : gong, gongen ; gongen.

⁴ Imperative : steane.

⁵ In the written language also : stoe, stoenen.

⁶ Imperative : liz, siz (sei).

2. Compound and derived adverbs. These are partly oblique cases of nouns, e. g. adverbial genitives, as *moarns*, *deis*, *wiles*, *nûs*, *hokkerdeis*, *ûnderweiges*, *ûnderhâns*; adverbial datives, as *torjuchte*, *tolânne*, *faken*; partly combinations of nouns and preceding adjectives, as *hieltyd*, *altyd*; of nouns and prepositions, as *bitiid*, *nei-tiid*, *foartiid*, *biside*, *tobek*, *this*; of adverbs and prepositions, as *tonei*, *foarút*, *foardel*; of verbs with any other word, as *miskien*, *sabeare*; partly derivatives by means of the suffixes¹:

-lik(s), as *ynlik*, *uterlik*, *skielik*, *einliks*.

-lings, as *krúslings*, *tydlings*, *roedlings*.

-kes, -(t)sjes, as *sêftkes*, *swietsjes*, *sûntsjes*.

As a rule adjectives may also be used as adverbs without any change.

253. According to their syntactical function there are also pronominal adverbs which fill the place of a pronoun preceded by a preposition, e. g. *dêrta* (to it), *dêrnei* (after that), *hjirfen* (from this), *hjirmei* (with it), *hwerút* (from what), *hweryn* (wherein), *hwertroch* (whereby). These adverbs consist of two other adverbs, of which the first is one of the words *dêr*, *hji*, *hwer*. The two parts are separable.

Examples—*Hwerta moat dat brûkt wurde?* also: *Hwer moat dat ta brûkt wurde?* (For what must that be used?).

254. Some adverbs admit of degrees of comparison. The suffixes are *-er* and *-est*.

Examples—

gau, *gauwer*, *gaust*.

faek, *faker*, *faekst*.

fier, *fierder*, *fierst*.

The superlative may be expressed by means of the definite article and the possessive pronoun, with or without preposition.

Examples—*Hy rint hirdst*; *hy rint it hirdst*; *hy roun syn bêst*; *hy skriuwt op syn moaist*.

Note the following irregular forms:

goed (*wol*)—better—*bêst*.

folle (*tige*)—*mear*—*meast*.

graech (*jerne*)—*ljeaver*—*ljeafst*.

ier (*bitiid*)—*earder*—*earst*.

¹ The adverbial suffix *-e* still appears in some adverbs of degree preceding adverbs or adjectives (usually without nouns), as *mâlke skoan*, *wondere moai*, *aeklike fier*, *heislike raer*, *nuvere frjemd*, *in hele lange rek*.

2. PREPOSITIONS

255. The principal Frisian prepositions are the following : *achter*, after, *by*, *bihalven*, *binne(n)*, *boppe*, *bûte(n)*, *echter*, *efter*, *fen*, *foar*, for, *yn*, *jin*, *mank*, *mei*, *neffens*, *nei*, *neist*, *nêst*, *njunken*, *oan*, *oant*, *oer*, *ôf*, *om*, *op*, *sint*, *sont*, *sonder*, *ta*, *to*, *troch*, *tsjin*, *tusken*, *twisken*, *ûnder*, *út*.

Most of the above words are adverbs as well as prepositions.

256. The prepositions indicate in the first place relations of place, time, and causality. Ordinarily the same preposition may be used in more than one of these relations. Besides, they often occur in metaphorical relations after verbs, adjectives, and expressions denoting mostly a thought or feeling, e. g. *tinke oer*, great *mei*, *hoopje op*, *langst hawwe nei*.

Prepositions no longer govern cases in Frisian, the noun before which they are placed being always undeclined (see, however, § 197, A. 3, 4 ; B. 3).

3. CONJUNCTIONS

257. Co-ordinative conjunctions are :

1. Copulative : *en* (and), *sawol . . . as* (both . . . and), *net allinne . . . mar ek* (not only . . . but also).

2. Alternative : *of*, *ef* (or), *of . . . of* (either . . . or), *noch* (nor), *noch . . . noch* (neither . . . nor).

3. Adversative : *mar* (but).

4. Conclusive : *dus*, *dos* (so, thus).

5. Causal : *hwent* (for).

258. Subordinative :

1. Simple : *dat*, *det* (that), *oft*, *eft* (if).

2. Temporal : *do't* (when), *nei't* (after that), *ear't* (before that), *mei't* (immediately after that), *nou't* (now that).

3. Causal : *omdet*, *om't* (because), *trochdet* (because).

4. Conclusive : *det* (so), *sadet* (so that).

5. Conditional : *mits* (provided that).

6. Hypothetical : *oft*, *eft* (if), *as* (if).

7. Concessive : *howol* (though), *alhowol* (although).

8. Comparative : *as* (as, than), *dan*, *den* (than).

259. Conjunctions may be formed from prepositions and adverbs by suffixing the simple subordinatives *dat*, *det*, and *oft*, *eft*, e. g. *foardet*, *meidet*, *sonderdet*, *sont det* ; *ho eft*, *hwennear eft*, *wiles eft*.

Pronouns, adverbs, and even word-groups also become connective words or expressions when the conjunctions *det*, *eft*, and *as* are suffixed, e. g. *hwet eft*, *hwa eft*, *lyk as*, *sa as*, *for sa fier as*, *yn ho fier as*, *sa gau as*, *by hwennear eft* (*det*).

The enclitical words *det* and *eft* are often reduced to simple *'t*, which in some cases may also be completely omitted, e. g. *do't*, *dêr't*, *dy't*, *ho't*, *wylst* ; *sont*, *mits*.

III. COMPOSITION AND DERIVATION

260. In respect of the different relations in which the parts of compound words stand to each other, we may distinguish the following kinds of composition in Frisian :

1. **Co-ordinating composition**, when the parts are co-ordinated, as *fyftjin*, *doofstom*, *hûsfroufaem*, *prikstôk*, *sûdwest*, *ruilebûtsje*. In compound words of this kind the co-ordinative conjunction *en* (and) sometimes appears, as *ien-en-tweintich*, *hynder-en-wein*, *molke-en-wetter*, *ier-en-bitiid*, *slop-en-taei*, *smeule-en-dwaen*, *wech-ende-wear*, *helendal*.

2. **Subordinating composition**, when

a. The first part modifies the meaning of the second, as *leechlân*, *stedshûs*, *wirdboek*.

b. The second part modifies the meaning of the first, as *Setsljeaf*, *krûpyn*, *hânfol*, *deimennich*.

The former of these classes is the most common kind of composition in Frisian. See the following sections.

3. **Doubling composition**, which consists in the repetition of the same syllable, without or with vowel-difference, as *sa-sa*, *wier-wier*, *rykrak*, *hymphamp*, *wilewalje*.

Note. In this case the composition is alliterative. The rhyming form of composition may also be mentioned here, as *grodzemods* (dregs), *rikketik*.

4. **Coupling composition**, when the relation is different from those above mentioned, as *togearre*, *útfeenhûs*, *foartiid*, *miskien*, *foardet*.

261. The principal compound words belonging to the subordinating form of composition, in which the first part modifies or limits the meaning of the second, are :

1. **Compound nouns.** In this case the second part is naturally a noun ; the first is :

a. A noun, as *skoalbern*, *kleankas*, *nutebeam*, *lânsman*.

b. An adjective, as *lytsfeint*, *hegeskoalle*, *langskonk*¹.

c. A numeral, as *fjouwersprong*, *twastriid*, *trijekleur*¹.

d. A verb of which the second part may be the subject, as *spylman*, *draeihikke*, or the object, as *bakmoal*, or an adverbial adjunct, as *lêsoek*, *terskfluer*, *waskwetter*.

e. An adverb, as *foardoar*.

2. Compound adjectives. The second part is an adjective ; the first part is :

a. A noun, as *sniewyt*, *spikerfêst*, *striemin*.

b. An adverb, as *trochwiit*, *ynswiit*, *ljochtgrin*.

3. Compound verbs. The second part is a verb ; the first is :

a. A noun which may be the object of the second part, as *hishâlde*, or an adverbial adjunct, as *hynsteride*.

b. An adjective which qualifies the subject of the second part when that is an intransitive verb, as *deagean*, *frijlotsje*, or the object of the verb when it is transitive, as *losmeitsje*, *frijlitte*.

c. An adverb, as *trochsette*, *omgean*, *oerjaen*, *weromkomme*, *misdwaen*.

262. When in the compound words mentioned in the preceding section the first part is a noun, it appears undeclined, as *skoalboek*, *stêdman*, or it shows a connecting letter, which is mostly a genitive or plural ending, as *bernsbern*, *nûtsdop*, *nutebeam*, *boekakas*.

When the first part is an adjective, it is undeclined, as *âldfaem*, or it ends in the termination *-e*, as *hegeskoalle*.

263. In compound verbs as treated in § 261 the component parts are always inseparable, as *hishâlde*, *toudounsje*, or they may be separated from each other. This is the case only in the present and imperfect tenses of principal sentences, as *Ik hâld lyk*, *ik houd lyk*, but *Ik leau*, *det ik lykhâld* (*lykhoud*), infinitive *lykhâlde*, past participle *lykhâlden*.

264. Derivative nouns are formed by means of the prefixes :

ant- : as in *antwird*, *antlit*.

oar- : *oardeel*, *oarloch*.

on- : *onwaer*, *onrêst*.

ge- : *gemoed*, *genamt*, *gegei*, *geskrep*.

265. The principal noun suffixes are the following :

1. To denote male persons :

-er, *-der* : *bakker*, *skriuwer*, *rinder*, *spyllder*.

¹ Note these so-called possessive compounds and cf. *readhûd*, *swartrôk*.

-ert : *leffert, slúgert, lompert.*

-ner : *widner.*

2. To denote female persons :

-ster : *sjongster, tsjoenster, arbeidster.*

-inne : *boerinne, bakkerinne.*

-ske : *masterske, keapmanske.*

3. To denote origin (both male and female persons) :

-er : *Snitser, Dokkumer.*

-ster : *Grouster, Rypster.*

-mer : *Hegemer, Sleattemer.*

4. To denote instruments :

-sel : *hânsel.*

-er : *feger, bjinder.*

-el : *skoattel, betel, heakkel.*

5. To form material or collective nouns :

-sel : *styfsel, baksel.*

-te, -t : *beamte, fûgelt.*

6. To form abstract nouns :

-dom : *frijdom.*

-heid : *wierheid.*

-skip : *deilisskip, frjeonskip.*

-ens : *goedens, smoargens.*

-nis : *groetenis.*

-de : *kinde, ljeafde.*

-te : *djipte, waermte.*

-me : *brûkme, eangstme.*

-ing : *skieding, achting.*

-ij, -(d)erij : *bakkerij, foermanderij, boarterij.*

-aesje, -aezje : *ergewaesje, lekkaezje.*

7. To form diminutives :

-je : *boekje, eachje.*

-ke : *blomke, krúske, dobke, dripke, briefke, stúrke.*

-tsje : *fûgeltsje, hantsje, hoedtsje.*

266. Adjectives are formed by means of the prefixes :

ge- : as in *gelyk, gemien.*

on- : as in *onsljucht, ongeef, onbidich.*

267. The principal adjective suffixes are :

-achtich, (-aftich) : *bernachtich.*

-ich, -erich : *nidich, bloedderich.*

-er, -ster, -mer : *Snitser, Harns(d)er, Grouster, Hegemer.*

- sk, -s : *greatsk, steds(k), Frys(k), boers(k)*.
- en : *gouden, stiennen*.
- s : *lekkens, duffels*.
- ber : *earber, brükber*.
- loas, (-leas) : *achteloas, sinloas*.
- lik : *hearlik, noedlik, forjitlik*.
- sum : *iensum, brüksum*.
- el : *himmel, mütel, brükel*.
- en : *dimmen, skruten*.
- er : *wekker, dipper, kwikker, diger*.

268. Derivative verbs may have the following prefixes :

- bi-* : *biriede, bispylje*.
- for-* : *forsükje, foroarje*.
- ge-* : *gewirde, gebiede*.
- ont-* : *onthâlde, ontnimme*.
- to-* : *tobrekke, toskoerre, tobite, toknieze*.
- wjer-* : *wjerhâlde, wjerstean, wjerkôgje*.

269. Verbs may be formed from nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and other verbs, by means of the suffixes :

- je : *eagje, iepenje, himmelje*.
- gje, -igje : *priizgje, tiergje, biskildigje*.
- sje, -zje : *wytsje, jachtsje, eidsje*.
- kje : *boerkje, driuwkje, gnyskje*.
- elje : *nestelje, kantelje, driuwkelje*.
- erje : *wynderje, snjitterje, uterje*.
- earje, -eare : *wirdearje, redeneare*.

CHAPTER IV. SYNTAX

1. THE WORD-GROUP

270. The relations between words brought into connexion with each other are of two kinds : co-ordinative and subordinative.

271. The co-ordinative relation is :

1. Copulative, as in *hy en ik, it foar en tsjin, wiet noch droech, saend noch maend, it ien sarvol as it oar.*

2. Alternative, as in *hy of ik, lipe of pipe.*

3. Adversative, as in *lyts mar krigel.*

272. The subordinative relation is :

1. Attributive, existing between a substantive word and a determining word or word-group (attributive adjunct), as in *moai hûs, de krante fen jister, de man sels, waer as side* (see § 287).

2. Adverbial, existing between a word or word-group which is not substantive (in the main a verb, an adjective, or an adverb) and another (adverbial adjunct), as *rjuchts hâlde, tige min, op bêd gean, tsiere as hingers* (see § 288).

3. Objective, i. e. between a verb and a direct or indirect object, as in *brief skriuwe, in oar sines jaen.*

4. Predicative, existing between a verb and a substantive word denoting in the main the doer of the action, the person or thing in (or coming into) the state expressed by the verb. The predicative relation is :

a. Direct, when the verb is in a finite form, as *De sinne skynt.*

b. Indirect, when the verb is in the infinitive (accusative and infinitive), as *Ik seach him rinnen.*

2. THE SENTENCE

273. When a finite verb is related to a substantive word as described in the preceding section, the grammatical whole built up in this manner is called a sentence, the two parts of which are the subject and the predicate. Each of these may be (1) a single word, or (2) a word-group, as has been said in § 271. Besides these, (3) adjuncts or objects (§ 272) may be added.

In the two latter cases the sentence is called enlarged.

274. The subject of a sentence is :

1. A noun, as *De fûgels sjonge*.
2. A substantive pronoun or numeral, as *Dat mei net. Alles is op en wei*.
3. Any other substantive word or expression, as *Myn ja is like goed as syn né*.
4. An infinitive (§ 236), as *Sizzen is neat, mar dwaen is in ding*.
5. A (substantive) clause, as *Hwet wier is, mei sein wurde*.

275. There are sentences without a subject. The principal are the imperative sentences in which as a general rule the subject is unexpressed. Example : *Gean dyn gong mar*. But the subject may also be expressed, as *Gean dou dyn gong mar. Skriem sy mar net mear! Doch Heit dat effen*. In this case it is a personal pronoun of the 2nd or 3rd person (§ 242), or a noun (§ 228).

When the verb stands in the passive voice, the subject is often omitted, as *Der wurdt sketten*.

A subject is impossible in sentences containing an impersonal passive voice (i. e. when an intransitive verb, on the analogy of transitive ones, is put in the passive voice), as *Der wurdt op 'e doar kloppe*.

276. The indefinite pronoun *it* is subject when the verb or the predicate denotes :

1. A natural phenomenon, as *It 'reint. It friest. It is moai waer*.
2. A corporal or spiritual sensation or state, as *It stekt my yn 'e side. It brekt him op. It skimert my foar de eagen. It rint him troch*.
3. In such expressions as *It sit hjir goed. It wennet dêr moai. It rint hjir swier*.

277. The predicate consists of any finite verb, either single (simple predicate, as *De klok slacht*) or, when it is a verb of incomplete predication, accompanied by other words (complex predicate, as *Hy hat fallen. De loft is blau. Ik die de doar iepen*).

In the latter case the predicate has a complement, which may be subjective or objective.

278. A subjective complement stands :

1. With the auxiliaries of time *hawwe, wêze, scille* (§ 243), and those of voice, *wirde, wêze* (§ 244). In this case the complement is naturally a past participle or an infinitive.
2. With the copulas *wêze, wurde, bliuwe, lykje, hjitte* (see § 279).

3. With other verbs of incomplete predication, as *kinne, meije, scille, moatte, wolle, doare, lykje, skine, blike, sitte, rinne, stean, gear, komme, reitsje, bigjinne, bliuwe, siikje, plûgje* (see §§ 280, 281).

279. In the case named under 2 in the preceding section the complement is :

1. A noun, as *Tiid is jild.*
2. A substantive pronoun, as *Ik bin it. Dat is uzes.*
3. An adjective or numeral, as *Hy waerd siik. Dat is to folle.*
4. A participle, as *Wy binne mei ús wirk dwaende. It wirk is dien.*
5. An infinitive, as *It is begjinnen en ophâlden.* Also with the preposition *to*, as *Dat wirk is net to dwaen. Heit-en-dy binne to melken.*
6. An adverb, as *It seil is del. De baes is foart.*
7. A prepositional expression (noun or infinitive with preposition) as *Dit hûs is to keap. Hy is oan 't wirk. De bern binne oan 't boartsjen.*
8. A clause, as *Hy bliuwt, hwet er is.*

280. When the predicate is one of the verbs *kinne, meije, scille, moatte, wolle, doare*, the complement is an infinitive without preposition and ending in *-e*, as *Hy kin tige leare. Hy mei komme. Hy doar it weagje.*

This infinitive is often omitted, when the sense is clear enough without it, as *Ik scil nei stêd. Hy doar alles. It moat en it kin net.*

281. The other verbs mentioned in § 278. 3 may take as complement an infinitive preceded by the preposition *to*, as *Hy liket wol net goed to wêzen. Hy sit to skriuwen. Hy rint to suteljen. Hy rekke to fallen. Hy bliuwt by ús to iten. Hy plichte hjir folle to kommen.*

282. An objective complement occurs with transitive or reciprocal verbs denoting a bringing into some state or a taking for something, as *Hy liet de houn los. Hy skept it fet fol. Hy wasket him skjin. Ik hâld him for dom. Dat neam ik falsk.*

It is possible for intransitive verbs to be similarly used in a transitive or reciprocal sense, as *Hy rint syn skoen bryk. Hy falt him sear.* Also for transitive verbs to change their signification in such a manner that they take another object from their usual one, as *Hy skriuwt syn fingers krom. Hy yt him sêd.*

283. The objective complement may be :

1. A noun, as *Hja neame hjar stiemmoer moeike*.
2. A noun preceded by a preposition or conjunction, as *Ik hâld him for de wirkmaster fen it stik. Men bineamde him ta tsjerkfoud. Wy hawwe him as lytsfeint woun.*
3. An adjective, as *Hy skept de bak leech. Dat achtsje ik forkeard.* Also preceded by a preposition, as *Ik hâld him for earlik. Hy fortelde it ús for wier.*
4. A participle, as *Ik haw it wirk dien.*
5. An infinitive, as *Dat neam ik hottefyljen.*
6. An adverb, as *Dat rekkenje wy nou mar foarby.*

284. An indirect predicate, i. e. an infinitive dependent on an accusative, occurs with the verbs *sjen, hearre, harkje, fielde, hawwe, witte, litte*. Examples: *Ik sjuch him gean. Hark it ris waeijen. Hy fielt de koarts kommen. Hy hat hjir lân lizzen. Ik wit him net to wenjen* (with the prep. *to*). *Sy litte de bern mar rinne* (infinitive in -e).¹

285. The direct object is :

1. A noun or substantive pronoun, as *It hynsder lûkt de wein. Hy wit it net rjucht mear.*
2. Any other word or expression used substantively, as *Hy naem in wolkom-this for my mei.*
3. An infinitive, as *Hy leart fytsen. Ik hearde tikjen op 'e doar.*
4. A clause, as *Hy seit, det er it net wer dwaen scil. Nimmen wit, hwet er docht.*

286. The indirect object is :

1. A noun or substantive pronoun, as *Ik jow it myn frjeon. Ik jow him dat. Sjuch my dat ris oan !*
2. The same preceded by one of the prepositions *oan, for, tsjin, jin*, as *Ik joech it oan him. Hy keapet it for my. Hy seit it tsjin elk dy't it hearre wol.*
3. A clause, as *Dy't freget, jowe wy hwet.*

287. The attributive adjunct is :

1. Any adjective word (article, adjective, numeral, pronoun), as *De wyn draeit. Moai waer. Hy is jong stoarn. Trije kear is skippers rjucht. De njuggende dei. Dy ljue. De man sels.*
2. A noun without case-ending or preposition (apposition), as *Gabe skroar, baes kûper, ús bûrman Jan, dou rakkert ! in glês wetter, in poun tsiis, in snies aeijen, it seis-ûre-folk, in tredde-klas-wein.*

¹ The passive voice is also in use : *De bern wurde mar rinne litten.* The verb *litte* tends to become an auxiliary.

3. A noun in the genitive case, as *Memme skirte, hwet nijes*.
4. A noun or substantive pronoun in the periphrastic genitive, as *de pleats fen ús pake, de boer syn feint*.
5. A noun or substantive pronoun preceded by a preposition, as *in hoed mei fearren*. *Hy hat dêr for feint wenne*.
6. A noun preceded by the conjunction *as*, e. g. *Ik kom as frjeon*. *Hwet wierst as jonge in hântheijer*. *In kearel as in beam*.
7. A present or past participle, as *rinnend wetter, sjongende fûgels, getten izer, in bidoarn bern*.
8. An infinitive with the prep. *to*, *om to*, as *in net to sizzen blydskip, gûd om yn to jaen*.
9. An adverb, as *dy toer dêrre*; also with a preposition, as *de krante fen hjoed*.

10. A clause, as *it hûs, dat ik sette litten ha*.

288. As adverbial adjuncts serve :

1. Adverbs, as *Hy komt moarn*. *Hjir stiet it*.
2. Nouns or subst. pronouns, either without preposition, as *Hy bliuwt in dei*, *It jildt in goune*; or preceded by a preposition, as *Hy wennet yn 'e stêd*. *Hy wirdt ljeafst fen my tsjinne*. *It famke komt ôf de skoalle*. Sometimes an adverb follows, as *Hy giet it paed lâns*. *Hy roun by de dyk del*.

3. Nouns in the genitive case, as *Sneins wirdt dêr net arbeide*.

4. Infinitives preceded by a preposition, as *Hja hâldt fen pronkjen*. *Hy giet om dokter to heljen*. *Hy docht it om hwet to fortsjinjen*. *Hy sei it sonder der by to tinken*.

5. Present participles, as *kritende djûr, opheappende fol, oerrinnende fol, onwittende fier, springende likk, fleanende drok*.

6. (Adverbial) clauses, as *As it reint, bliuwe wy thús*. *Do't er it sein hie, spiet it him*. *Hy hat gelyk, tinkt my*.

289. Words standing outside of the sentence are :

1. Interjections, as *Hin, hwet is dat?*
2. Nouns in the vocative case, as *Heit, mei ik dat?*
3. The vocative form of the pers. pronoun of the 2nd person, *ju* (see § 227).

THE SENTENCE-GROUP

290. Sentences may be related to one another. The relation is either co-ordinative, when it exists between two or more independent sentences, or subordinative, when the group contains a principal sentence with one or more dependent clauses.

291. The co-ordinative relation is :

1. Copulative, as *It boek is wei en it bliuwt wei.*
2. Alternative, as *Hy wit it net, of hy wol it net sizze.*
3. Adversative or restrictive, as *De doar stie iepen, mar der wier gjin ien thús.*
4. Conclusive, as *Hy wier der net by, dos hy kin it net dien ha.*
5. Causal, as *Wy bliuwe thús, hwent it waer stiet ús net oan. Hy is siik, dêrom kin er net komme.*

292. Dependent or subordinate clauses are of three kinds : substantive, adjective, and adverbial.

Substantive clauses do duty as :

1. Subject, as *Dy't it wit, moat it sizze. Hwet er seit, is wier. It is jammer, det it forkeard ôfroun is. Ho't dat kin, is net utmakke.*
2. Direct object, as *Doch, hwet dy hjitten wirdt. Nimmen wit, hwer't er hinne gien is. Elk freget, oft it wier is. Hy sei : 'Ik scil it dwaen.' Hy sei, det er it dwaen scoe. Hy sei, hy scoe it dwaen. Ik wit, hy hat it dien.*
3. Indirect object, as *Hy jowt it (oan) hwa't der rjucht op hat. Dy sinen it is, scil ik it weromjaen.*
4. Attributive adjunct (apposition), as *Hy joech my de rie : doch dat net wer. Wy hienen de forhoping, det it better wurde scoe. Do kaem de fraech, ho't it oanlein wurde moast.*
5. Adverbial adjunct, as *Ik leau net oan hwet er seit. Der is folle wierheid yn hwet er sei. Hy wirdt skoudere om hwet er foartiid dien hat.*

293. Adjective clauses serve as attributive adjunct, as *It boek dat ik lêzen ha. It hûs dêr't wy yn wenje. It plak dêr't er wei is. De tiid det wy lyts wieren. Dat is krekt sa'n boek as ik ha. It binne deselde ljue as dy't by uzes wieren.*

294. Adverbial clauses serve as adverbial adjunct, as *Ik doch it, omdet it net oars kin. Hy kaem, do't alles ôfroun wier. Sa't it is, scil it bliuwe. Hy rôp, det elk-en-ien it hearre koe. Oft it wier is, scil it der raer by stean. It is net sa slim, as wy tochten. Prate as hy docht, kin ik net. Hy wier der net by, det hy kin it ek net meidien ha. Al fortsjinnet er folle, hy kin alles op. Hwet er ek seit, it komt altyd oars út. Hy laket der om, hwet ik siz. Bist it dêr sêd, kom den hjir mar. Elk moat him sels rêdde, tinkt my.*

295. It often happens that sentences are incomplete. In this case they are :

1. Contracted, as *Hy giet hjoed foart en komt moarn werom. Hy leart for dokter en syn broer for domeney.*

2. Elliptical, as *Neat to rêdden. Ienkear en net wer. It hûs klear en de man dea.*

In comparison the word or word-group preceded by the comparative conjunction *as* may be regarded as an incomplete sentence, because they also occur in the complete form. Examples—*Hy is greater as ik. It is nou better slagge as lêsten.*

296. The co-ordinative and subordinative relations may be repeated in a sentence-group. Two or more dependent clauses may be co-ordinative to each other. In a dependent clause we may also have other subordinate clauses. Examples—*As 't net kin sa 't moat, den moat it mar sa 't kin. Hwet scil in oar sizze, as it bikend wirdt, hwet hjir foarfallen is? As wy it sa fier hienen, det dit klear wier, lieten wy den ris sjen, hwet wy fierder koenen.*

A particular form of sentence appears in the following examples, sometimes used in ordinary speaking, in which the same part belongs to two sentences: *Wy hienen do in famke út 'e stêd wier by us útfeenhûs. It wier sa'n aerdich lyts húske stie dêr foartiid. It is sa'n moaije, heldere glâns leit dêr oer.*

In such sentences as *Dat binne dingen dy't ik wit det bard binne*, the demonstrative pronoun *dy*, though belonging to the second dependent clause, stands in the first and with the remains of the conjunction *det* acquires the function of a relative.

MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE DIFFERENT RELATIONS

297. The relations described in the preceding sections are expressed in the first place by means of the signification and the accent. It is apparent from the examples given above that the simple placing next each other suffices in many cases.

Besides this there are also the following means :

1. Prepositions (§§ 279. 5, 7 ; 281 ; 283. 2, 3 ; 284 ; 286. 2 ; 287. 4, 5, 8, 9 ; 288. 2, 4 ; 292. 3, 5).

2. Conjunctions (§§ 271 ; 283. 2 ; 287. 6 ; 291 ; 292. 1, 2, 4 ; 293 ; 294 ; 295).

3. Adverbs. The adverbs *sa, net sa, like, even, mear, minder* help to express the degrees of comparison. *Dêrom, dêrtroch* are used as connective words in the co-ordinative relation (§ 291. 5) ; *al* may introduce an adverbial clause (§ 294). Conjunctions are often formed from adverbs by suffixing *det, eft* (§§ 259 ; 292. 1, 2, 4).

4. Relative and interrogative pronouns (§§ 292. 1-5 ; 293 ; 294).

5. The inflexion of substantive and adjective words (see the sections relating to this in Chapter III).

6. The concord of the verb (see § 298).

7. Expletive parts of a sentence. The demonstrative pronoun is expletive in phrases as *Heit dy wol it net lije*. *Hwa't it sein hat, dy moat it wier meitsje*. The personal pronoun *it* may be provisional subject or object, e. g. *It is goed, det it waer omslein is*. *Hy wit it, soks mei net wer barre*. Adverbs show the same use, e. g. *Moarn den scil ik wer oankomme*. *As ik kin, den scil ik dy helpe*. *Hy praet der fen, det er forfarre wol*.

CONCORD

298. The principal kind of concord which still exists in Frisian is that of the verb, which as a general rule must have the same person and number as its subject. The following remarks must be made :

1. When the subject is a plural denoting a whole of some kind, the verb is singular, as *Fyftich goune is in bulte jild*. *Twa kear twa is fjouwer*.

2. The indefinite pronoun *men* sometimes takes the verb in the plural, as *Men scoenen sizze*.

3. In sentences as *It binne us âlden*, *Dat wieren goede dagen*, *Dit wirde us burljue*, the verb agrees with the complement instead of with the subject.¹

4. In sentences as *It reinde appels fen de beam*, *It reinde lokwinsken op myn jierdei*, the original impersonal verb agrees with the indefinite pronoun and not with the plural noun which is properly the subject.

5. When two subjects in the singular are joined by the conjunction *en*, the verb is in the plural ; when one of the conjunctions *of*, *noch*, *sawol as*, *mar ek* is placed between them, the verb is in the singular.

6. But when the subjects joined by the conjunction *en* are treated as a whole, the verb is in the singular, as *Lyts en great moat der by wêze*.

MODALITY

299. Modality (i. e. the particular kind of predicative relation according to the idea of the speaker) is expressed in different ways.

¹ Also : *Dit bin ik*. *Dat bistou*. Cf. *Ik bin it*.

To denote certainty, probability, possibility, affirmation, negation, desirability, a question, a wish, an order, and other shades of meaning, the following may be used :

1. Intonation, as *Scille wy mar gear?* (rising intonation in the interrogative sentence). *De stoarm hat gâns skea dien* (falling intonation in the communicative sentence).

2. Word-order, as *De rekken is bitelle. Is de rekken bitelle? In oar gelyk jaen docht er net. Moarn kom ik wer.* (See §§ 300-4.)

3. Adverbs, as *Kom mar yn. Hy komt net, al, grif, fêst, wol. Hast it soms, faeks, forgotten?*

4. Verbs, as *Ik leau, det it wier is. It liket wier to wêzen. Hy scil wol to let kommen wêze.*

5. Tenses and voices of the verb, as *Doch dyn plicht en lit de ljue rabje. Hie ik dat witten! Scoe it wier wêze? As wy sa fier wieren, lieten wy den ris wer sjen. Detst ek net wizer wierste. Hie dat beaver sa dien. Dêr wieren wy al!*

6. Adverbial clauses, as *tinkt my, tink ik, leau 'k, woe 'k ha, bin 'k bang, ha 'k soarch, sa 't liket, nei't se sizze.* Examples—*Dat koe wol oars, tinkt my. Dêr is neat oan to dwaen, sa 't liket.*

7. Interjections, as *Ei, doch dat effen! To, siz it my!*

ORDER OF WORDS

300. In the following paragraphs a survey is given of the principal rules of word-order in Frisian.

1. In communicative sentences the subject stands before the verb, as *Hy komt moarn by uzes.*

2. When, however, another part of the sentence by emphasis is placed first, the order of subject and predicate is inverted, as *Wier is it. Dat scoe ik net for kar nimme. Moarn komt er by uzes. In oar seit er alles en my neat. Jong is dat bern al bidoarn. Rinne kin men tsjinwirdich net mear. Do't er dat sein hie, gyng er by ús wei. Bisletten is it, dat wit ik klear.*¹

3. To emphasize the verb standing in a simple tense, the auxiliary *dwaen* is necessary. Cf. *Hy skriuwt ús hast net mear* and *Skriuwe docht er ús hast net mear.*

4. Questions open (1) with the predicate, or (2) with an inter-

¹ Observe the word-order in such sentences as *Praten hâld ik net fen. De âlde ljue wirdt net nei hárke. In nij stik klean kin men net oan ta komme.* In such sentences the emphatic word opening the sentence is separated from its preposition.

rogative pronoun or adverb. In the latter case the subject is also put after the verb. Examples—*Kom jy ek ris wer? Honear scoe er komme? Hwa wit dêr it rjuchte fen? Op hokker plak scille wy sitte?*

5. When the verb is in the imperative, it opens the sentence; the subject, if present, is put after it. Example—*Stek (jy) dat jild yn 'e bûse.*

6. When the sentence contains an unrealizable wish, and when the exclamatory words *ho* and *hwet* open the sentence, the subject follows the predicate, as *Wieren wy mar thúsbleaun. Hie ik dat earder witten! Ho koest der ek sa raer by komme! Hwet hat er syn bêst dien.*

7. This is also the case when the principal sentence is parenthetic or post-positive, especially when the verb is one of the words *sizze, roppe, tinke, leauwe, miene*, or their synonyms, as *Men moat, seit de Skrift, yens evenminske ljeaf hawwe.*¹

301. As a rule the subject stands immediately before or after the predicate. Exceptions:

a. In cases of inversion adverbial adjuncts sometimes separate the subject and the predicate, as *Der komt hjir sneins net folle folk yn tsjerke. By uzes wurde alle dagen de blommen bigetten.*

b. Also in interrogative sentences other parts may be put between predicate and subject, as *Hat hjir jister ien oan 'e doar west?*

c. In dependent clauses, see § 304.

302. Subjective and objective complements, objects, and adverbial adjuncts, are as a rule put after the verb, when it is in a simple tense, and after the auxiliary, when the verb is in a compound tense.² They mostly precede the infinite verb. Examples—*De sinne giet jouns yn it westen ûnder. Wy binne mei inoar op reis gien. Ik scil him moarn syn jild weromjaen. Ik seach him de hân yn 'e bûse stekken.*

The indirect object stands before the direct object, except (1) when the latter is a personal pronoun, and (2) when the indirect

¹ In this case the sentence has the tendency to become an adverbial clause, because the original dependent clause contains the principal idea (§ 299. 6).

² For exceptions see §§ 300, 301. The direct object and the indirect object with the preposition also, though less frequently, follow the whole compound tense, as *Hy hat my sjen litten de priis dy't er woun hie. Earst hie er ôfbitelle de helt. Ik hie it ljeaver joun oan ien fen myn maten.*

object is preceded by a preposition. Examples—*Wy jowe elk hwet. Ontkrij him dat. Ik joech ús heit dat boek. Ik joech it him. Ik joech dat boek oan ús heit.*

303. Attributive adjuncts are placed partly before, partly after, the substantive word to which they belong (see § 287).

Some, however, are often put elsewhere in the sentence, as *sels, allinne, beide, togearre, allegearre*. Examples—*Hy sels hat it measte wirk dien. Hy hat it measte wirk sels dien.*

As a rule articles and adjective pronouns precede all other adjective words, but they stand after the numeral *al*, and the indefinite article follows the interrogative pronoun *hwet* and the adverbs *sa, ho*, as *al it jild, al ús bern, hwet in wille, sa 'n wirk, ho 'n boek*.

The adjective clause may be separated from the antecedent, e. g. *Ik ha him it boek werbrocht, dat er my liend hie.*

304. In dependent clauses beginning with a connective word the subject and the predicate are separated by the other parts, e. g. *Ik woe wol, det ik dit wirk mar bitsjen litte koe.*

But they have the word-order of the principal sentence (§ 300):

1. In quotations, as *Hy sei: 'Ik scil it noch mar ris weagje.'* *'Kom gau ris werom!'* *waerd my taroppen.*

2. When in the principal sentence the predicate denotes an observation, a thought or sentiment, as *Ik seach, hy koe him allinne net rêdde. Hy sei, hy scoe it net werdwaen. Ik soargje, it scil wol wer mis wêze.* But with the conjunction: *Ik seach, det er him allinne net rêdde koe. Hy sei, det er it net werdwaen scoe. Ik soargje, det it wol wer mis wêze scil.*

3. When an adverbial clause relates to condition, as *Der moat hwet oan dien wirde, scil it better wirde.* But *Der moat hwet oan dien wirde, oft (as) it better wirde scil.*

4. When a conclusive adverbial clause begins with the conjunction *det*, as *Ik ha him yn lang net sjocn, det hy scil wol net goed wêze.*

5. When the adverb *al* opens the adverbial clause, as *Al is ús hûs hwet lyts, it is tige geryflik.*¹

6. When the conjunction *of, ef* (not to be confused with *oft, eft*) opens a dependent clause, as *Hy komt hjir net lâns, of hy sjucht effen by ús yn. Ik wit net better, of hy hat it jister tsjin ús sein.*

¹ No inversion in the principal sentence.

TEXTS

WEST FRISIAN WITH PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION

TEXTS (ORDINARY SPELLING)

1. De liepe skieppedief.

(In âld folksteltsje)

Der wier ris in feint dy't jierren lang mei stellen oan 'e kost kommen wier. Hy wier sa liep, det nimmen hie him yet pakke kinnen. Mar op 't lêst bigoun er it dievelibben sêd to wurden, it stellen en taken wearzge him en hy woe wer in earlik man wurde.

Do gyng er fier foart en hy kaem op 't lêst by in boer dêr't er him as feint bistelde. Mar al stiel er net langer, hy koe it dochs net litte om tsjin syn boer oer syn liepens en oer de fiten dy't er úthelle hie to praten. Dy woe der lykwols neat fen leauwe : de feint wier sa earlik en bidaerd en hy die syn wirk sa goed, det it woe de boer net oan det der sokke flinken yn sieten. Hy sei, hy scoe den sa 'n liepe set wol ris fen him sjen wolle. En dat gyng njunkelytsen oan.

Op in dei kaem der in slachter dy't in fet skiep fen de boer koft. Do't er dêr mei nei hûs ta teach, sei de feint tsjin de boer, hy koe de man dat skiep wol ontstelle sonder det dy der hwet fen fornaem. De boer joech him dêr frij ta. Do naem er gau in pear skoен en roun de slachter, dy't troch in bosk hinne moast, efternei en in sydpaed lâns foarút. Midden op 'e wei smiet er do de iene skoech del en in ein fierder, in bocht om, de oare.

Do't de slachter mei syn skiep by de earste skoech kaem, krige er dy op en sei er yn him sels : Hwet in griis det de wjergeade dêr net by is, den scoe ik in pear goede skoен ha, mar mei ien kin ik neat bigjinne. En do smiet er de skoech wer foart. Mar do't er in hûndert trêd ef hwet fierder de oare foun, spiet it him det er de earste lizze litten hie. Hy boun it skiep oan in beam en do werom om dy to heljen. Dat wier it krekt hwet de feint tocht hie : hy it skiep los en dêrmei foart. En do't de slachter werom kaem, wier der gjin skiep mear to bikennen en moast er wol wer nei de boer ta om in oaren ien to keapjen. Dy die krekt eft er nuver opharke en forkoft it selde skiep wer.

TEXTS (PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION)¹

1. də li'əpə 'skɪrpədi'əv.

(ən ɔ:d 'fɒlkstɛltʃə.)

dər vi'ə rəz ən faɪnt dɪt ʃɪrən lɔŋ maɪ stɛlən o'ən ə kɔst
kɒmən vi'ə. heɪ vi'ə sɑ li'əp, dɒt nɪmən hi'ə m ʃɪt pəkə
kɪnən. mɑr ɒp t leɪst bə'ɡʊn ər ət 'dɪ'əvəlɪbən sɛ:d tə vɔðən, ət
stɛlən ən tɑ:kən vrɛzɡə hɪm ən heɪ vu'ə vɛr ən rɛlək mən vɔðə.

du ɡɪŋ ər fɪ'ər fʊt ən heɪ kɑ:m ɒp t leɪst beɪ əm bu'ər det ər
hɪm əs faɪnt bə'steldə. mɑr ɒl stɪ'əl ər net ləŋər, heɪ ku'ə t dɔɡʒ
net lɪtə ɒm tsjɪ sim bu'ər u'ə sɪ li'əpəʒ ən u'ə də fɪtən dɪt ər
'yθelə hi'ə tə prɑ:tən. dɪ vu'ə dər 'lɪkvɔlʒ nrət fɔ liouə: də
faɪnt vi'ə sɑ rɛlək əm bə'dɑ:d ən heɪ dɪ'ə sɪ vɔrk sɑ gu'əd, dɒt ət
vu'ə də bu'ər net o'ən dɒt ər sɒkə flɪŋkən ɪ sɪ'ətən. heɪ saɪ, heɪ
su'ə dən sɔ li'əpə sɛt vɒl rəs fən əm sɪʃ vɔlə. ən dɒt ɡɪŋ
nɪŋkə'lɪtsən o'ən.

ɒp ən dɑɪ kɑ:m dər ɛ slɔxtər dɪt ɛ fɛt skɪ'əp fən ə bu'ər kɔft.
dʊt ər dər maɪ naɪ hʊs tɑ træg, saɪ də faɪnt tsjɪn ə bu'ər, heɪ ku'ə
də mən dɒt skɪ'əp vɒl ɒnt'stɛ:lə sɒndər dɒt (d)ɪ dər vɒt fɔ fə'nɑ:m.
də bu'ər ʒʊg əm dər frɛɪ tɑ. du nɑ:m ər ɡɔʊ əm prɛr skʊən ɛ
rʊn də slɔxtər, dɪt trɔɡ əm bɒsk hɪnə mɔɔst, ɛftər'naɪ ən ɛ
'sɪdʒɑ:d lɔ:ʒ fər'yt. mɪdən ɒp ə vɑɪ smɪ'ət ər du də i'ənə sku:ɡ
dɛl ən ən aɪ fɪdər, əm bɔxt ɒm, də o'ərə.

dʊt (d)ə slɔxtər maɪ sɪ skɪ'əp beɪ də rɛstə sku:x kɑ:m, kɪrɪɡ
ər dɪ ɒp ɛ saɪ ɪn əm sɛlʒ: vɒt əŋ ɡrɪ:ʒ dɒt (d)ə 'vɪərɡrədə
dɛ net beɪ ɪz, dɔ su'ə k əm prɛr gu'ədə skʊən hɑ, mɑr maɪ i'ən kɪn
ək nrət bə'ɡɪnə. ən du smɪ'ət ər də sku:ɡ vɛr fʊt. mɑr dʊt ər
ən hʊndet trɛɪd ɒv vɒt fɪdər də o'ərə fun, spɪ'ət ət hɪm dɒt ər də
rɛstə lɪzə lɪtən hi'ə. heɪ bʊn ət skɪ'əp o'ən əm brəm ən du
vɛr'ɒm ɒm dɪ tə heljən. dɒt vi'ə t krɛkt vɒt (d)ə faɪnt tɔxt
hi'ə: heɪ ət skɪ'əp lɒs ən 'dɛrmaɪ fʊt. ən dʊt (d)ə slɔxtər vɛr'ɒm
kɑ:m, vi'ə dər ɡɪɪ skɪ'əp mɪ'ər tə bəkɪnən əm mɔɔst ər vɒl vɛr
naɪ də bu'ər tɑ ɒm ən o'ərən i'ən tə krɛpʒən. dɪ dɪ'ə krɛkt ət ər
ny:vɛr 'ɒphərke ɛ fə'kɔft ət sɛldə skɪ'əp vɛr.

¹ Note that the sound ə in diphthongs is very slight (§ 43), and that əl, əm, ən, ər are often reduced to syllabic consonants (§§ 142-8).

Nou, sei de feint, naem er oan om it de slachter for de twadde kear kwy't to meitsjen en de boer, dy't net bigripe koe, ho't de feint sa liep en de slachter sa sleau wêze koe, sei: eft er dat klear spile, den mocht er it bêste fette skiep for him sels út 'e keppel siikje. Do roun de feint sa hîrd as er koe it bosk wer yn en tichte by it stê dêr't it skiep weiwerden wier roun er ûnder de beammen troch en rôp: bê, bê, al mar oan. Dêr harke de slachter forheard fen op, mar hy wier dochs ek bliid, hwent hy tochte nou it skiep dat er kwy't wier wer to krijen. Dat er oan it tou hie waerd wer — en nou goed tocht him — oan in beam boun en do hy it lûd efternei dat er hearde. Mei in omwei roun de feint do nei it plak dêr't it skiep fêstboun wier, dat sa gau as 't koe los en do wer nei hûs ta.

In tocht letter kaem de slachter dêr. ek wer oan, lilc det er sa forrifele wier, hwent hy tocht nou net oars ef hy wier foar 't soaltsje hâlden. De boer lake tige, mar makke it do wer goed mei de man en de feint hie mei syn liepens in bêst fet skiep fortsjinne.

2. De koal.

(Yet in teltsje)

Der wieren ris in boer en in arbeider, dy wennen tichte by inoar. De boer hie fjirtich kij op stâl en al it oare wier dêr neffens en de arbeider hie oars neat as in geit en in pear bije-koerren, dy't ûnder in âld forfallen ôfdakje stienen. Hy hie ek in lyts lapke groun, in pear koarte smelle ekerkes en dy laeijen njunken in stik bou fen de boer dat greater wier as in moargen. Der wier mar in smelle fûrge twiskenbeiden.

Hwet woe nou it gefal? Der stie in grouwe wite koal op de arbeider syn gerjuchichheid en dy hong sa fier oer 'e fûrge hinne det er mear as heal boppe de boer syn lân wier. En do krigen my dy twa de greatste rûzje, hwa syn koal dat nou einliks wier. De boer sei: Dou hast my al sa faek bistellen, det dou krigest dit kear nou ris gjin gelyk. En de arbeider sei: It is mar sa, it fet wol altyd boppe driuwe en wyljue moatte altyd de minste wêze. Mar dêr slacht de deale troch, ik jow nou ris net ta. Gjûn ien woe syn ein slûpe litte, it roun op 't lêst sa hol, det se waerden fjûrslachs deilis en se wieren mekoar hast oanflein.

Do sei de boer: Wiste hwet, wy scille it sonder kreauwen en

noū, saī dē faīnt, nɑ:m ər oʻən om et (d)ə slɑxtər fōd dē twodē krər kwit tē mɑitsjən en dē buʻər, dit net bə'gripē kuʻə, hut (d)ə faīnt sɑ liʻep en dē slɑxtər sɑ sljōū vɛ:zə kuʻə, saī : ət ər dət klrər spilē, dɑm moxt ər et bɛ:stə fɛtə skiʻep fōər əm selz yt ə kepeł si:kjə. du run dē faīnt sɑ hōd ɔz ər kuʻə et bosk ver in en tɪxtə beī et ste: det et skiʻep 'vaivōden viʻə run ər undər ə biēmən trox ẽ rɔ:p : bɛ:, bɛ:, ɔl mɑr oʻən. der harkə dē slɑxtər fər'hrəd fən op, mɑr heī viʻə dɔgʒ ek bli:d, vɔnt heī tɔxtə noū et skiʻep dət ər kwit viʻə ver tē krsiən. dət ər oʻən et tɑū hiʻə vɑ:r ver—en noū gurəd tɔxt əm—oʻən əm brəm bun en du heī et lud ɛftər'nai dət ər hiedə. maī en 'omvai run dē faīnt du nai t plɔk det et skiʻep 'fɛ:stbun viʻə, dət sɑ goū ɔs t kuʻə los en du ver nai hus tɑ.

ən tɔxt letər kɑ:m dē slɑxtər der ek ver oʻən, lɪlk dət ər sɑ fərifələ viʻə, vɔnt heī tɔxt noū net oʻəz əf heī viʻə fōd t soʻeltsjə hɑ:den. dē buʻər lɑ:kə tige, mɑr mɑkə et (d)u ver gurəd maī dē mən en dē faīnt hiʻə maī sī liʻepəz əm bɛ:st fet skiʻep fə'tsi:nə.

2. dē koʻəl.

(jɪt ən tɛltsjə)

dər viʻəp rɛz əm buʻər en ən 'ɑrbaīdər, di venən tɪxtə beī ɛnʊər. dē buʻər hiʻə fɪrtəg keī op stɔ:l en ɔl et oʻərə viʻə dē nefəz en dē 'ɑrbaīdər hiʻə oʻəz nrət ɔz ɛŋ gait en əm prər 'beīə-kūorən, dit undər ən ɔ:dʒ fə'fɔ:lən 'ɔədakjə stiʻəp. heī hiʻə ek ẽ lits lapkə grun, əm prər kɔətə smełə 'ɛ:kərkəz en di laīən nionkən ẽ strik bɑū fən ə buʻər dət grōtər viʻə ɔz ən mōərgən. dər viʻə mɑr ẽ smełə fūorgə twɪskən'baīden.

vət vuʻə noū t gə'fəl? dər stiʻə ɛŋ grōūə vitə koʻəl op ə 'ɑrbaīdər siŋ gə'rjoxtəxhaīd en di hoŋ sɑ frər uʻər ə fūorgə hme dət ər mrər ɔz hrəl bope dē buʻər sī lɑ:n viʻə. en du krigen mi di twɑ: dē grōstə ru:zjə, vɑ: siŋ koʻəl dət noū 'aīləks viʻə. dē buʻər saī : doū hast mi ɔl sɑ fɑ:k bə'ste:lən, dət (d)ōū krigəst dit krər noū rɛz gɪŋ gə'lik. en dē 'ɑrbaīdər saī : ət ɪz mɑr sɑ, et fet vol 'ɔltid bope dɹiuwə ẽ 'vɛilō mɑtə ɔltid dē mī:stə vɛ:zə. mɑr der slɑxt (d)ə dōʻələ trox, ɪk joū noū rɛz nət tɑ. gɪn iʻən vuʻə sin aīn slupe lɪtə, et run op t lɛ:st sɑ hɔl, dət sə vɑ:rən 'fjō-slɔxs dailəz ẽ sə viʻəp mə'koʻər hast 'oʻəflaīn.

du saī dē buʻər: vɪstə vət, vi sɪlə t sɔndər kriʊən ẽ

sonder slaen útmeitsje. Wy scille der om lige en dy't it bêst lige kin, dy scil de koal ha. Dat wier de arbeider goed; hy sei, de boer scoe den mar earst.

Dy bigoun: Dou moast witte, ús pake, âlde Gjalt Sweitses, wier boer lyk as ik. Mar hy hie gans hwet greater bislach as mines. Syn rigele kij dêr wier de ein fen wei. Saun jier op 'e kop ôf hie er wirk om se to tellen en hwet it frjemdste wier, hy koe se allegearre by de namme. Alde Ale is eris as lytsfeint bigoun mei de groppe op to striken en do't er amperoan dien hie, moast er der by wei, hwent do wier it lottersdei en hy moast hird rinne om op it gritenijhûs to kommen, hwent hy hie do de jierren ek det er lotsje moast. En ús pake wier in man, dy triek him alles sa oan. Op in dei stoar de ûnderste kou en do wier er suver fen 'e wize.

Nou, sei de arbeider dêrop, dat kin heel sa wol wêze. Mar ús pake dy hie in bijestâl, dat wier sa 'n greaten ien as der sont net wer west hat. Dêr stienen safolle bijekoerren yn, det hy hie saun jier wirk om se to tellen. En dochs koe er alle bijen by de namme. En as der hwet miskearre, den triek er him dat sa oan, det den wier er alheel fen 'e wize. It mei my tinke, det der ris ien fen syn bijen wei wier. Pake mirk it al ridlik gau, hwent hy wier mear by syn lyts fé as yn 'e hûs. Do waerd ik der op út stjûrd om it forlerne skiep wer to siikjen. Nou, dat wier in hei-krewel. Ik gyng by alle hynste- en skieppeblommen lâns, mar ik foun him net. Hele fjilden koalsied en reade klaver socht ik ôf, it joech neat. En sadwaende dwaelde ik mar oan en mar wei, dêr gyngen wiken mei hinne en ik rekke altyd mar fierder fen hûs ôf. Do kaem ik om Alderheljen hinne by in greate boerepleats, ik koe net sizze det ik dêr earder west hie. Om to sizzen sa't it wier, ik wier it paed bjuster. De bûthúsdoar stie iepen en ik seach in rigele kij, sa lang, sa lang, ja wol hûndert kear sa lang as Berltsum. De feint wier dwaende en striek de groppe op. Hy hie in gol en blier wêzen, ik tochte: kom, ik gean der effen yn, licht kin dy my to-rjuchte wize. En sjuch je wol, de ûnderste stâl wier leech, mar ik seach dochs dalik, det dêr ús bijke stâld wier. It hie in nijachtich hoarntou om. Ik houd my lyk eft ik fen neat wiste en sei tsjin de feint: Goede goant, hwet is dat, det jimme dêr sa'n frjemd beest op stâl ha. — Ei ju, sei er, dêr ha 'k sa'n fortriet fen; dou moast witte, dat hat myn boer, dy âlde nepert fen in Gjalt Sweitses, yn 't hôf oantroffen en do hat er it mar nadere en op 'e ienichste lege stâl set dy't der noch wier. Hy koe fêst oars neat

sonder sla:n 'ytmaitsjə. vi sɪlə dər om li:gə en dit ət bɛ:st li:gə
kɪn, di sɪl də kə:əl hɑ. dət vɪə də 'arbaɪdər gu:əd; heɪ saɪ, də
bu:ər su:ə dəm mar rɛ:st.

di bæ'gun: doʊ mast vɪtə, ys pa:kə, ɔ:də *gɪəlt *swaɪtsəʒ, vɪə
bu:ər lɪk ɔz ɪk. mar heɪ hɪə gɔ:ʒ vət grötər bæ'slɑx ɔz mɪnəʒ.
sɪ rɪgələ keɪ dər vɪə d aɪ fɔ vaɪ. sɔ: jɪ:ər op ə kəp ɔ:ə hɪə
ər vörk om zə tə tɛlən ɛ vət ət frɪemstə vɪə, heɪ ku:ə zə
'ələgɪərə beɪ də namə. ɔ:də *a:lə ɪz ərəʒ ɔz 'lɪtsfaɪnt bæ'gun maɪ
də gröpə op tə strɪkən en dut ər 'əmpərə:ən dɪən hɪə, mɔəst ər dər
beɪ vaɪ, vɔnt du vɪə t 'lɔtəzdaɪ en heɪ mɔəst höd rɪnə om op ət
grɪtə'neɪhys tə komən, vɔnt heɪ hɪə du də jɪrən ɛk dət ər lɔtsjə
mɔəst. en ys pa:kə vɪə n mən, di trɪ:ək əm ɔləs sɑ ɔ:ən. op
ən daɪ stɔ:ər də undəstə kəʊ en du vɪə ər sy:vər fən ə vɪ:zə.

noʊ, saɪ də 'arbaɪdər dər'op, dət kɪn heɪl sɑ vol vɛ:zə. mar ys
pa:kə di hɪə əm 'beɪəstə:l, dət vɪə sɑn grötən i:ən ɔz dər sont net
vər vɛst hɑt. dər stɪ:ən 'sɑfələ 'beɪəküərən in, dət heɪ hɪə sɔ:
jɪ:ər vörk om zə tə tɛlən. en dɔxs ku:ə r ɔlə beɪən beɪ də namə.
en ɔz dər vət mɪs'kɪərə, dən trɪ:ək ər əm dət sɑ ɔ:ən, dət dɔ
vɪə r əl'heɪl fən ə vɪ:zə. ət maɪ mɪ tɪŋkə, dət ər ɔz i:ən fɔ
sɪm beɪən vaɪ vɪə. pa:kə mörk ət əl rɪlək xəʊ, vɔnt heɪ vɪə
mr:ər beɪ sɪ lɪts fɛ: ɔz in ə hu:ʒ. du vɑ:r ɪk tər op yt stju:əd
om ət fə'lenə skɪ:əp vər tə sɪ:kjən. noʊ, dət vɪə n 'haɪ-kreʊaɪ.
ɪk xɪŋ beɪ ɔlə hɪ:stə- ɛ 'skɪ:pəblomən lɔ:ʒ, mar ɪk fun əm
net. he:lə fɪɪldən 'kɔəlsɪ:əd ɛ rrədə klɑ:vər sɔxt ək ɔ:ə, ət jug nrət.
ɛ sɑ'dwa:ndə dwa:ldə k mar ɔ:ən əm mar vaɪ, dər gɪŋən vɪkən
maɪ hɪnə en ɪk rɛkə 'əltɪd mar fɪɪdər fən hu:z ɔ:ə. du kɑ:m ək
om əldər'hɛljən hɪnə beɪ ɛŋ grötə bu:ərə'plɪ:əts, ɪk ku:ə net sɪzə dət
ək dər ɪədər vɛst hɪə. om tə sɪzən sɑt ət vɪə, ɪk vɪə t paɪd
bɪöstər. də butyz'do:ər stɪ:ə i:əpən en ɪk srəŋ ɛ rɪgələ keɪ, sɑ
lɑŋ, sɑ lɑŋ, jɑ vol hundət krər sɑ lɑŋ ɔz bɛlsəm. də faɪnt
vɪə dwa:ndə ɛ strɪ:ək də gröpə op. heɪ hɪə ɛŋ gəl əm blɪ:ər
vɛ:zən, ɪk tɔxtə: kɔm, ɪk xɪ:ən dər ɛfən in, lɪxt kɪn di mɪ tə-
'rɪɔxtə vɪ:zə. ɛ sɪð jə vol, də undəstə stə:l vɪə le:ŋ, mar ɪk
srəŋ dɔŋʒ dɑ:lək, dət (d)ər yz beɪkə stə:ldə vɪə. ət hɪə ən 'neɪəx-
təŋ 'höəntəʊ əm. ɪk höʊd mɪ lɪk ət ək fən nrət vɪstə ɛ saɪ
tsjɪn ə faɪnt: gu:ədə gɔənt, vət ɪz dət, dət jɪmə dər sɑ
frɪemd bɛ:st op stə:l hɑ.—aɪ jə, saɪ ər, dər hɑ k sɑ fə'trɪ:ət fən;
doʊ mast vɪtə, dət hɑt mɪm bu:ər, di ɔ:də nɛ:pət fən ɛŋ *gɪəlt
*swaɪtsəʒ, in t hɔ:v 'ɔ:əntrofən en du hɑt ər ət mar nɑ:dərə en op ə
ɪnɛxstə le:gə stə:l sɛt dɪt ər nɔŋ vɪə. heɪ ku:ə fɛ:st ɔ:əʒ nrət

mear fine, hwent dit hele skoandere bislach fé, dêr't hast gjin trochkommens ein oan is, hat er by inoar stellen. . . .

Dat lygste, sei de boer, dy't him al lang bidimme moatten hie, mar it nou dochs net langer úthâlde koe.

Den haw ik it woun, sei de arbeider, de koal is mines.

3. Waersiik.

Jilke siet yn 'e hûs mei de hân oan 'e holle en in gesicht as in Turk. Ja, dat siz ik nou al, mar ik ha by myn witten noait in Turk sjoen, libben noch dea. De miening is det er swart seach, sa swart as in toerre; dat ding kin men yen foarstelle. Nimmen koe him hwet nei 't sin dwaen, it wiif net, de faem net, nimmen net. En for goede wurden krigen de húsgenoaten sims in hounsk biskie werom. De frou socht him to troaijen en del to bêdzjen; hja wier tige goedlik, hja wist syn skeel wol en rekkene det der ridlik gau betterskip komme scoe, as . . .

Mar de faem briek hjar de holle net mei 't gefal. Dy sei yn hjar sels: Ik tsjuch it my net oan, hear! As de boer lilk wêze wol, lit him den mar lilk wêze. En wol er wer goed wurde, den moat er mar wer goed wurde; oars bliuwt er mar lilk. Ik ha de man neat gjin omkromte bylein. En hja helle ris fiks fleurich op.

De boer wier onreedlik en dat kaem foart út syn kwael: it gyng him as Sije, hy wier waersiik. Dy kwael iepenbiere him net yn 't krús ef de teannen, it waer doogde net for syn holle, it wier him lang net nei 't sin, al yn dagen net. Mei boerkerij hie dat lykwols neat út to stean. De faem neamde him wol boer, mar dat gyng sa út âlder wenst. Jilke wier boer-rintenier, hy hie de skiepkas op it droege. Hy hie lang en kras boerke en de foardielige tiid tige mei hawn; sadwaende siet er der nou fiks waerm by. Hy biwenne in kreas hûs, dat er sels sette litten hie, in eintsje bûten de bûren. De frou houd in faem, dat mocht hjar wol barre en it kaem hjar ek wol ta: it minske hie net fen fierren stien yn 'e dagen do't der for 't frouljuesfolk by de boer mear to dwaen foel as tsjinwirdich. Dy ljuwe hiene dos eigentlik de wrâld op in boerdtsje. De man stie ek net bikend for sa dwers en koart-kearich; elk koe 't ornaris skoan mei him birinne, mar nou net. Nou hie er hast in heale wike op kop en earen yn 'e hûs sitte moatten, hwent it wier dei oan dei sa bidroefde onlijich, det it kaem oan in kuijerke net ta. Dêr waard er swiersettich ûnder.

mr̥ər fi̯nə, v̥ənt dɪt he:lə skoʔəndərə bə'slax fe:, det hast ɡɪn
'trokoməʒ̥ aɪn oʔən ɪz, hat ər beɪ ɐnʊor stɛ:lən . . .

dət lixstə, saɪ də buʔər, dɪt ɐm ɔl laŋ bə'dɪmə matən hiʔə,
mar ət noʊ dəʒ̥z̥ net laŋər 'yθə:də kuʔə.

dən hav ɪk ət vun, saɪ də 'arbaɪdər, də koʔəl ɪz mɪnəs.

3. 'va:rsi:k.

*jɪlkə siʔət in ə hu:ʒ̥ maɪ də hə:n oʔən ə holə ɛn ɛŋ ɡə'sɪxt ɔz ɛn
törk. ja:, dət siz ək noʊ ɔl, mar ɪk ha beɪ mɪ vɪtən no'it ɛn
törk sjuʔən, lɪbən nəʒ̥ drə. də miʔənɛŋ ɪz dət ər swat sɪʔəʒ̥,
sa swat ɔz ɛn tüore: dət dɪŋ kɪm mə jɪ 'fəastələ. nɪmən
kuʔə m vət naɪ t sɪn dwa:n, ət vi:v̥ net, də fa:m net, nɪmən
net. ẽ föa guʔədə vöden krigen də 'hyzɡenəvətən səmz ɛn hũ:sk
bə'skiʔə vər'om. də frəʊ səxt ɐm tə tro'ɪən ɛn dɛl tə bɛ:dzjən;
hɪa viʔə ti:gə ɡüodlək, hɪa vɪst sɪ ske:l vol ẽ rɛkənə dət
ər rɪlək xəʊ 'betərskrɪp komə suʔə, ɔz . . .

mar də fa:m briʔək har də holə net maɪ t ɡəfəl. di saɪ in
har selz: ɪk tsjəʒ̥ ət mi net oʔən, jər! ɔz də buʔər lɪk vɛ:zə
vol, lɪt ɐm dəm mar lɪk vɛ:zə. ẽ vol ər vər guʔəʒ̥ vödə, dən
mat ər mar vər guʔəʒ̥ vödə; ɔʔəz blɪuwt ər mar lɪk. ɪk ha də
mən nr̥ət ɡɪn 'omkromtə 'beɪlaɪn. ẽ hɪa helə rəs fɪks fləʔərəʒ̥ ɔp.

də buʔər viʔə ɔ're:dlək ɛn dət ka:m fütət yt sɪŋ kwa:l: ət xɪŋ
ɐm ɔs *seɪə, heɪ viʔə 'va:rsi:k. di kwa:l: iʔɛpm̥/biʔərə hɪm net in t
krys ɔv də tiənən, ət va:ɪr dɔ:ɡdə net föa sɪn holə, ət viʔə ɐm
laŋ net naɪ t sɪn, ɔl in dɔ:ɡən net. maɪ büorkə'reɪ hiʔə dət 'likvolz̥
nr̥ət yt tə strən. də fa:m nr̥əmdə m vol buʔər, mar dət xɪŋ
sa yt ɔ:dər v̥ɛ:st. *jɪlkə viʔə buʔər-rɪntə'niʔər, heɪ hiʔə də skɪɪpkəʒ̥
ɔp ət druge. heɪ hiʔə laŋ ɛŋ krəs büorkə ɛn də fə'diʔələʒə ti:ɡ
ti:gə maɪ hə:n; sa'dwa:ndə siʔət ər dər noʊ fɪks va:ɪpm̥ beɪ. heɪ
bə'vɛnə ɛŋ kr̥rəʒ̥ hu:ʒ̥, dət ər sɛls sstə lɪtən hiʔə, ɛn aɪntsɪə butən
də büorən. də frəʊ həʊd ẽ fa:m, dət moxt har vol barə ɛn ət
ka:m har ɛk vol ta: ət mɪ:skə hiʔə net föa fɪrən stɪʔən in ə
dɔ:ɡən dut ər föa t 'frɔ:ljesfolk beɪ də buʔər mr̥ər tə dwä fuʔəl
ɔs tsjɪ'vörg̥. di liouə hiʔən dös 'aɪɡəntlək də vr̥əʒ̥ ɔp ɐm
büotsɪə. də mɔ̥ stɪʔə ɛk net bə'kind̥ föa sa dwes ɛŋ köat-
'kr̥ərəʒ̥; ɛlk kuʔə t o'na:rəs skoʔən maɪ ɐm bə'rɪnə, mar noʊ net.
noʊ hiʔə ər hast ɛn hr̥ələ vɪkə ɔp kəp ɛn r̥ərən in ə hu:s sɪtə
matən, v̥ənt ət viʔə dɪ ɔʔən dɪ sa bə'dru:v̥də ɔ'leɪəʒ̥, dət
ət ka:m oʔən ɛŋ kəɪərəkə net ta. dər va:d ər swiʔər'setəʒ̥ ʊndər.

Hy wier mei de tiid forlegen, hy roun de frouljue om 'e hânnen en him sels yn 'e wei. It wier slim.

Mar dat giet dochs ek hwet fier, tinke jimme, sa forkeard en onpesjintich to wêzen, allinne omdat it waer yen net noasket. Ik mien it ek. Dy't him net leart to skikken nei 't waer, dy hellet him sels al in aeklik lot op 'e hals, hwent it waer skikt him grif net nei ús. Jilke scoe forstandich dien hawwe, as er hwet bitocht hie om binnendoar oanslach to finen op tiden det er bûten net bankje koe. Mar binne der dochs net in boel minsken, dy't in aerdsje fen de man syn kwael beet hawwe ?

C. WIELSMA.

4. Baes Piktried.

Jimme hawwe wol ris heard fen in kearel as Karst, en det Karst in kearel as in stikelbosk wier ? Nou, sa'n kearel as Karst wier baes Piktried ek, to sizzen : stiek in fikse ju de earm út, den koe hy der sahwet likernôch sonder kantroeren ûnder troch rinne ; hy wier dêrby sa meager as in range, hy hie in kleur as in skylfisk en in lûd as in pikelhjerring. Sa'n mantsje wier baes Piktried ; in spjirring wier 't, mar hy hie gâns smoar nei det it in beest wier, en gjin amerij hie baes Piktried rêst. Syn pokdobbige troanje, dêr't de noas mei in optik ta útstiek, en syn griis hier, sweefden altyd hinne en wer ; syn lytse eagen flikkeren oan ien wei rjuchts en lofts. Der ontkaem him gjin ding, hy hie rounom hwet op to lekskoaijen, en hy wist it altyd bêst. As er oer 'e bûrren gong, den slingere en sloech er mei syn earmen, krekt efter mei beide hânnen roun to siedzjen, en ienkear pompte er in faem dy wetter tûge sa tsjin de iene amer oan, det hy der sels fen bipoezze rekke. 'Ezelskyn !' rôp er, wylst er him ôfskodde as in wetterhoun, 'koest den net sjen, det ik dy fen efteren ynkaem ?'—Op in oar tiid rekke er der net better ôf : do sloech er yn syn iver krekt yn in tine fen in eide, dy't op in ierdkarre laei, det it bloed der nei roun. 'Men scoe nou den ek by mooglikheid sizze, ho kinne se sa'n ding sa mids yn 't paed stean litte,' sei er, 'men kin ommers de bûrren langer net ongeskansearre lâns komme !'

Hy wier in skoenmakker fen syn hantwîrk, en as er arbeide, den helle er de tried sa fûleindich út, det er elk dy't net fierder-nôch fen him ôfbleau, de fûst jin 't liif oan sloech. Gjûn feint bleau langer as in moanne by him, hwent hy hie op it bêste wîrk altyd yet hwet to sizzen. Den wieren de stekken net egael, den

heĩ vi·ə maĩ də ti:d fə'le:gən, heĩ run də frə:ljə om ə hənən
en əm selz in ə vaĩ. et vi·ə slĩm.

mar .dət ɣĩrt dəgʒ ek vət fi·ər, tĩkə jĩmə, sa fə'krəd en
ompə'sjintəx tə vɛ:zən, ə'li·nə om'dət et va:r jĩn net nɔ:skət. ɪk
mi·ən et ek. dit əm net li·ət tə skĩkən naĩ t va:r, di helet əm
selz əl en ɑ:klek lət op ə hɔ:lʒ, vɔnt et va:r skĩkt əm grĩf net naĩ
ys. jĩlkə su·ə fə'stəndəg di·ən ha·və, əz ər vət bə'təxt hi·ə om
bĩnən'do·ər 'o:šlɔx tə fi·nən op ti:dən dət ər butən net bəŋkjə ku·ə.
mar bĩnə dər dəgʒ net əm bu·əl mĩ:skən, dit ən ɑ:tsjə fən də
mɔ siŋ kwa:l bɛrt ha·və? se: 'vi·əlsma.

4. ba:s *'pĩktri·əd.

jĩmə ha·və vol rəʒ hĩəd fən əŋ kr·ərəl əs *kəst, en dət
*kəst əŋ kr·ərəl əz ən 'stikəlbosk vi·ə? noũ, sɔŋ kr·ərəl əs *kəst
vi·ə ba:s *'pĩktri·əd ek, tə sɪzən : sti·ək ə fik·sə jə də r·ərɪm yt, dəŋ
ku·ə heĩ dər 'səvət likər'nə:g sɔndər kɔntru·ərən undər trɔg rĩnə ;
heĩ vi·ə dər'beĩ sa mĩ·rəgər əz ə rəŋə, heĩ hi·ə əŋ klø·ər əz ə 'skil-
fĩsk en ə lu:d əz ən 'pikəlhi·ərən. sɔm mɔntsʃə vi·ə ba:s *'pĩk-
tri·əd ; ə spĩrən vi·ə t, mar heĩ hi·ə gɔ:s smo·ər naĩ dət et əm be:st
vi·ə, əŋ gĩm əmə'reĩ hi·ə ba:s *'pĩktri·əd rɛ:st. sĩm 'pɔkdbəgə
trɔg·nə, dət (d)ə nɔ·əʒ maĩ ən 'ɔptĩk tə 'ytsti·ək, ə siŋ grĩ:ʒ hi·ər,
swɛ:vdən 'ɔltĩd hĩnə ə vɛr ; sĩ lit·sə r·əgən fĩkərən o·ən i·ə
vaĩ rĩɔxs ə lɔfts. dər ɔnt'kɑ:m əm gĩm dĩŋ, heĩ hi·ə 'runɔm
vət op tə 'lekskɔri·ən, en heĩ vĩst et 'ɔltĩd be:st. əz ər u·ər ə
bũɔrən gɔŋ, dɔ slĩŋərə ə slu:g ər maĩ sĩ i·ermən, krɛkt ɔt ər
maĩ baĩdə hənən run tə sɪdzjən, en 'i·əŋkr·ər pɔmptə r ə fɑ:m
di vɛtər tɔ:gə sɑ tsjĩn də i·ənə ɑ·mər o·ən, dət heĩ dər sɛls fən
bə'pũɔzə rɛkə. 'e:zəlskĩn !' rɔ:p ər, vĩst ər əm 'ɔ·əskɔdə əz ə
'vɛtərhu·n, 'ku·əst (d)ən net si·ən, dət ek ti fən ɛftərən 'ĩŋkɑ:m?—
op ən ɔ·ər ti:d rɛkə r dər net bɛtər ɔ·ə : du slu:g ər i sin i·vɛr
krɛkt in ən tĩnə fən ən aĩdə, dit op ə 'ĩrtkɔrə laĩ, dət et blu·əd
dər naĩ run. 'mɔ su·ə noũ dən ek beĩ 'mɔ:glɛkhaĩd sɪzə, hu
kĩnə zə sɔn dĩŋ sɑ mĩdʒ in t pɑ:d str·ə litə,' sɑĩ ər, 'məŋ kĩn
ɔməʒ də bũɔrən ləŋər net ɔŋgɛskɔ'zi·ərə lɔ:ʒ kɔmə !'

heĩ vi·ə ə 'skũo(m)məkər fɔ sin 'hɔntvɔrk, en əz ər 'arbaĩdə,
dən helə r də tri·əd sɑ ful·aĩndəg yt, dət ər ɛlk dit net 'fɪdər-
nə:x fən əm 'ɔ·əbliu, də fust jĩn t li:v o·ən slu:g. gĩĩ faĩnt
bliu ləŋər əz ən mɔ·ənə beĩ hĩm, vɔnt heĩ hi·ə op et be:stə vɔrk
'ɔltĩd jɪt vət tə sɪzən. dɔ vi·ən də stɛkən net e'gɑ:l, dɔ

wier de iene skoech langer as de oare, den wieren de hakken ongelike heech, den wier it lear net genôch kloppe, altyd wier der hwet. En as se hjar fordigenje woene, den rôp er: 'Sa't ik siz, sa is 't, en tsjinpraten wol 'k net ha: hwet net goed is, kin 'k ek net goed neame, en 'k scoe my skamje, as ik it yn 'e sliep wei net better meitsje koe!'

H. S. SYTSTRA.

5. Utfenhûs by de boer.

De moarntiid.

It ljocht brekt troch de griene gerdyntsjes. De klok slacht healwei fiven. De wylde fûgels tsjirmje oer 't fjild. De hoanne kraeit en de ljipkes liepe yn 'e finne. De protters kwele en tsjotterje op it ûleboerd en de skoárstien. De earrebarre klaphalzet. De ljurken sjonge oer 'e skûrre. De âlde mem heart de klok: Bouk! seit se, dou moast der ôf komme, fanke! en roppe Hidde en de feint, den kin de âld boer yet hwet lizzen bliuwe.— Goed, seit Bouk, en wriuw eris yn 'e eagen en strykt oer de reade rounne wangen. Se skout oer 'e bedsplanke, klaeit hjar oan en ropt Hidde en de feint.

Dêrmei is alles yn 't spier. De feint jowt de kij earst in lyts jeft hea en Hidde bigjint to mjuksjen. Bijke, dy't de hele nacht op de âld boer syn broek lein hat, rekt him út en de bûthúsdoar útgeande, snuffelt er op it hiem om en siket de ongânzen op. Bouk set nou fjûr oan en hinget it tsjernwetter oer: mar wy moatte ek hwet ljocht ha, seit se, en skout it ramt op en smyt de finsters iepen, det se tsjin 'e mûrre stuitsje. Nou stekt se hjar tsjeppe troanje yn 'e loft en sjucht mei in pear frjeonlike eagen oeral yn 'e blide dage om. It ljochte grien fen 'e simmerkrite skimert troch de tsjûke dauwe. It jonggûd haffelt yn 'e lizen om. De ropeintsjes wraggelje nei hjar ta en langhalzje om in hânfol beane. De âlde mem lit it molken yn 'e tine rinne. Se is in minske fen sechstich jier en dochs tilt se de tine mei op, det hjar de lidden knieze en set him op 'e tsjerne en lit it molken der út rinne, det it brûst. Dêrmei wirdt de spatskûtel der op lein, it tsjernlid fêstkile, de pols oanslein. De âlde loaije bûnte wirdt fen 'e stâl helle en bigjint to tsjernjen, det it hûs dreunt en de bynten kreakje.

Nou it oar folk sit to melken bigjint de âld boer him ek to rissen. Hy stiet op en klaeit him oan en snijt for it folk elkmes in tsjûk

viə də i'ənə sku:ŋ lənər əz də o'rər, dō vi'ən də həkən
 'oŋgəlikə he:ŋ, dō vi'ə t l'rər net gə'nə:x kləpə, 'əltið vi'ə dər
 vət. en əs sə har fə'di:gənʒə vu'ən, dō rə:p ə:r: 'sət ɪk sɪz,
 sə ɪs t, en 'tsjɪmprætən vɔ k net ha: vət net xurəd ɪz, kɪŋ k ek
 net xurəd nrəmə, ɛŋ k su mi skəmʒə, ɔ k ət in ə sli'əp vaɪ net
 betər maɪtsjə ku'ə!'

ha: es 'sitstrə.

5. ytfən'hu:z beɪ də bu'ər.

də 'mōantið.

ət liəxt brekt tro də gri'ənə gə'dintsjəz. də klək sləxt
 'hiəlvi fi:vən. də vildə fugəlʒ tsjirmjə u'r t fiɪld. də hōənə
 kraɪt en də lɪpkəz li'əpə in ə fi'nə. də prɔtəs kweɪlə en
 tsjɔtərʒə op ət 'uləbu'rəd en də skōəsʒən. də 'i'erəbə'rə 'klap-
 həlzet. də liörkən sioŋə u'r ə sküorə. də ɔ:də mem hiət (d)ə
 klək. *bōük! saɪt sə, doü mast ə'r ɔ'rə kɔmə, fənʒə, ẽ ropə
 *hɪdə en də faɪnt, dən kɪn də ɔ:rə bu'ər jɪt vət lɪzən bliu'wə.
 gurəd, saɪt *bōük, ẽ vri'uwɪt ə'rəz in ə r'egen ẽ strikt u'rə də rrədə
 runə vənən. sə skōüt u'r ə bet'splənʒə, klaɪt har o'ən ẽ
 ropt *hɪdə en də faɪnt.

'dermaɪ ɪz ɔləz in t spi'ər. də faɪnt jōüt (d)ə keɪ r'əst ə lits
 jeft hrə en *hɪdə bə'gɪnt tə mīöksʒən. *beɪkə, dɪt (d)ə he:lə naxt
 op ə ɔ:d bu'ər sim bru:k laɪn hat, rekt əm yt en də butyz'do'ər
 yt'x'rəndə, snöfəlt ə'r op ət hi'əm om ẽ sikət də 'oŋgō:zən op.
 *bōük set nou fju'ər o'ən en hɪŋət ət 'tsjēvətər u'r; mar vɛɪ
 mətə ek vət liəxt ha, saɪt sə, ẽ skōüt ət rəmt op ẽ smɪt (d)ə
 fɪ:stəz i'əpən, dət sə tsjɪn ə müorə stōɛtsjə. nou stekt sə har
 tsjɛpə trōŋpə in ə loft ẽ sioxt maɪ əm pr'ər frø'ələkə r'egen
 'u'rəl in ə bli:də dɑ:ŋə om. ət liəxtə gri'ən fən'ə 'sɪmər-
 kɪtə skimərt tro də tsjukə də'üə. ət 'jɔŋgüod hafəlt in
 ə lɪ:zən om. də 'ropaintsjəz vɔgəlʒə naɪ har tɑ ẽ 'lən-
 həlzjə om ən hō:fol br'ənə. də ɔ:də mem lɪt ət mɔlkən in ə tsjənə
 rɪnə. sə ɪz ən mɪ:skə fō sekstəŋ ji'rən ən dəŋz tɪlt sə də tɪnə
 maɪ op, dət har də lɪdən kni'əzə ẽ set əm op ə tsjənə ẽ lɪt ət
 mɔlkən dər yt rɪnə, dət ət bru:st. 'dermaɪ vət (d)ə 'spɔtskutəl dər
 op laɪn, ət tsjē'ɪd 'fə:stkilə, də polz 'o'əsləɪn. də ɔ:də lo'ɪə buntə
 vət fən ə stō:l helə əm bəgɪnt tə tsjɛpən, dət ət hu:z drø:nt en
 də bɪntən krrəkjə.

nou ət o'ər folk sɪt tə mɛlkən bə'gɪnt (d)ə ɔ:d bu'ər hɪm ek tə rɪsən.
 heɪ stɪrt op ɛŋ klaɪt əm o'ən ẽ sneɪt föər ət folk ɛlkməz ən tsjuk

stik brea. As dat dien is, faget er it mēs ôf en stekt it yn 'e skie. Hy nimt de bril út it finsterbank en bigjint to lêzen yn de reis nei it himelske Jeruzalem.

It melken is dien. It folk komt by de hird. De âlde man nimt syn roun-breed-skade hoedtsje ôf en bidt. De feint gobbet efter de hoed wei en giizjende tsjin Bouk trapet er hjar ûnderwiles op 'e teannen, det se it laitsjen ek net ynhâlde kin. Elk nimt syn stik brea, leit it op 'e knibbel en yt der fen. De âlde mem is bang det it waer foroarje seil, sa hat it hjar jisterjoun yn 't krús stitsen. De âld boer klaget ek, oer jicht en de slimme tiid. Hy biskrobbet it jongfolk, det se sa oerdwealsk net wêze moatte, hwent det hjar de earen yet wol bikôge wirde kinne. Dêrmei, as de kopkes en pântsjen opbirgen binne, birêdde de frouljue de tsjerne en bjinne de tinen en aden út. De manljue geane oan 't seadriden ef leukje de simmerdykjes op. De âld man bliuwt yn 'e hirdshoeke om de fûken to lapjen en bisjucht de kobbe mei de bril op 'e noas . . .

J. H. HALBERTSMA.

6. De sliep.

't Is joun. Stil is 't rounom. De nacht komt en lûkt syn tsjustere gerdinen gear om 'e ierde, en alles makket him klear om syn soan, de ingel fen de sliep, wolkom to hjitten. Dy sweeft nou de ierde oer, en alles hwer't er syn wjukken oer útslacht, forjit de droktme fen 'e dei yn swiete slomme. —

Mar net alles, net allegearre meije hjar forbliidzje yn in bisiik fen dy woldwaende ingel. 't Is wier, mannich earme bodder, dy't de deis yn it swit fen syn antlit it brea for syn wiif en berntsjes fortsjinne, hat er bileanne mei in swiete rêst, mannich brave libbet de lokkichste ûren fen syn wolbisteld libben yetris troch yn nochlike dreamen, mar. . . . Der binne filantropen, dy't it hjar plicht achtsje yn it lijen en de earmoed fen hjar meiminsken to foarsjen, mar ho follen — en ho follen dy't hjar help faek it nedichst wieren — wirde troch hjar foarbygien. Sa'n filantroop scoe men de sliep ek hast neame kinne, hwent in bulte jowt er rêst, mar ek in bulte dy't forgees langhalzje nei syn komste. 't Is as wol er net roppen wirde. As er in hert hat, dy ingel fen 'e sliep, den is it hird as in stien; hwent ho mannich earme stumper, dy't op syn siikbêd kreunt fen pine, lit er ongetreast yn syn smert, en ho follen, dy't de wrâld en it needlot

strik brɪə. ɔz dət di'en ɪz, fə'get ər ət me:s ɔ'ə ẽ stekt ət in ə ski'ə. heɪ nɪmt (d)ə brɪl yt ət 'fɪ:stərbəŋk ɛm bæ'gɪnt tə le:zən in də raɪz naɪ ət 'himəls(k)ə jə'ryzəlem.

ət melkən ɪz di'en. ət folk komt bei də həd. də ɔ:də mən nɪmt sɪ run-bre:t-skɑ:də hūotsjə ɔ'ə ɛm brɪ. də faɪnt gobət ɛftər də hu'əd vaɪ ɛj gi:zjəndə tsjɪm *bœk trə:pət ər har ʊndər'vɪləʒ ɔp ə ti'enən, dət sə t laɪtsjən ɛk net 'ɪnhə:də kɪn. ɛlk nɪmt sɪ strik brɪə, laɪt ət ɔp ə knɪbəl ɛn ɪt ər fən. də ɔ:də mɛm ɪz bəŋ dət ət vɑ:r fər'ɔ'ərjə sɪl, sɑ hat ət har jöstər'jun in t kry:s stötsən. də ɔ:d bu'ər klɑ:ɡət ɛk, u'ər jɪxt ɛn də slɪmə ti:d. heɪ bæ'skrøbət ət 'jɔŋfɒlk, dət sə sɑ u'ədʍrəls(k) net vɛ:zə mətə, vɒnt dət har də rərən jɪt vol bæ'kə:ɡə vödə kɪnə. 'dermaɪ, ɔz də kopkɛz ɛm pɑ:ntsʃəʒ 'o(b)börgən bɪnə, bæ're:də də frə:ljə də tsjənə ɛm bɪnə də ti'nən ɛn ɑ:dən yt. də mɔ:ljə grənə ɔ'ən t 'sjɛ:drɪ:dən ɔv laɪkjə də 'sɪmɛrdɪkjəʒ ɔp. də ɔ:d mən blɪuwt in ə hödʒ'hukə ɔm də fukən tə ləpjən ɛm bæ'sɪɔxt (d)ə kə'bə maɪ də brɪl ɔp ə nɔ'əʒ.

je: ha: 'hɒlbetsmɑ.

6. də sli'əp.

t ɪz jun. stɪl ɪs t runɒm. də nɑxt komt ẽ lukt sɪn tsjöstərə ɡə'dɪnən gr'ər ɔm ə i'ədə, ɛn ɔləʒ məkət ɛm klɪ'ər ɔm sɪ so'ən, də mɛl fən də sli'əp, 'vɒlkom tə hɪtən. di swɛft nɒʊ də i'ədə u'ər, ɛn ɔləʒ vɛt ər sɪ vɪöken u'ər 'ytslɑxt, fə'jɪt (d)ə drɒktmə fən ə daɪ ɪ swi'ətə slɒmə.—

mɑr net ɔləʒ, net ɔlə'ɡɪsərə maɪə har fə'bli:dzjə in ɛm bæ'sɪ:k fən di 'vɒldwɑ:ndə mɛl. t ɪz vi'ər, mənəɡ rər'mə bədər, dɪt (d)ə daɪz in ət swɪt fɔ sɪn 'ɔntlɪt ət brɪə fɔɑ sɪ 'vi:v ɛm bɛntsʃəs fə'tsɪnə, hat ər bæ'li'ənə maɪ ẽ swi'ətə rɛ:st, mənəɡ brɑ:və lɪbət (d)ə lɒkəxstə u'ərən fɔ sɪ 'vɒlbɛstɛld lɪbən jɪtrəs troɡ in nɒfləkə drɪ'rəmən, mɑr . . . dər bɪnə filən'trɔ:pən, dɪt ət har plɪxt ɑxtsjə in ət leɪən ɛn də 'fɛrmurəd fən har 'maɪ-mɪ:skən tə fə'sɪən, mɑr hu fɒlən—ɛn hu fɒlən dɪt har hɛlp fɑ:k ət ne:dəxst vi'ərən—vödə troɡ har fə'beɪɡi'ən. sɑ filən'trɔ:p su'ə mən də sli'əp ɛk hast nrəmə kɪnə, vɒnt ɛm bɒltə jöüt ər rɛ:st, mɑr ɛk ɛm bɒltə dɪt fə'ɡe:ʒ 'lɒŋhɒlzjə naɪ sɪŋ komstə. t ɪz ɔz vol ər net rɒpən vödə. ɔz ər ɛn hət hat, di mɛl fən ə sli'əp, dən ɪz ət həd ɔz ẽ stɪ'ən; vɒnt hu mənəɡ rər'mə stömpər, dɪt ɔp sɪ 'sɪkbɛ:d krɒnt fəm pi'nə, lɪt ər 'ɔŋɡɛ-trrɛst ɪ sɪ smɛt, ɛn hu fɒlən, dɪt (d)ə vrɔ:d ɛn ət 'nɛrdlɒt

jimmer dwers wieren, lit er mei iepene eagen yn 'e tsjustere nacht sjen, sonder se him ienkear to sluten en yn ljochte dreambylden him dat tsjuster forjitte to litten. En wirdt er fen sokken net meast oanropen?

O. H. SYTSTRA.

7. Wintersinneopgong.

In froastige winterdei daget oer 'e Sudersé en de iggen dy't er bispielt.

De lege bank, dy't yn 't easten mei syn swartens skieding makket twisken it skiere skimerjen fen 'e loft en it grounichgrien opjaen fen it dynjende wiet, kriget in ljochte rânne. Al breder en breder, al bloedriger en bloedriger wirdt er. Den brekt yn-ienen de wintergreate sinne heal boppe dat bloedgerdyn út en stjûrt syn kjelderich reade wjerskyn nei 't westen, mei de weagen dy't fen 'e froastkening syn siken tsjin 'e stiennen bear fen it Krabbersgat oanjage wurde. De ienlikens fen dat wide wetterfjild dijt aloan en forliest geandewei syn grinzen.

O dy pracht fen it sinne-opkommen, simmers great en great by 't winter! O dy liifdracht fen 'e dage, simmers goud en winters poarper, simmers read en winters reader! O dat wiken fen it nachtskaed, simmers swart en winters swarter, foar de sinne' goudne pylken!

Loaits! de romte tynt, nou't it easten ljocht jiet yn syn donkere djipten, sa't se tynt as me út in delte it dún bikliuw en, kliuwende, omsjucht!

Loaits! de wrâld wirdt great en greater, nou't syn breid hjar poarte ontskoattelt, bûtedoar komt yn hjar breidspronk, en hjar earmen for him iepent! Hastich, rêd en rêdder, riist er út nachts fierten hjar tomiette, oer it tapyt fen sinnestrielen dat hja foar syn fiet útrôllet! Langst nei ljeafde is yn syn haestjen, langst nei rêsten oan hjar herte!

Loaits! de sé, de onwiten wylde; loaits! it breinroer, brinzgjend munster, dat de skippen brekt en brizelt, dún en dyk tomealt oan brokken; loaits! de sé, de woeste, oerstjûre, hwa't nin teame hâldt, noch helter, draegt de wjerskyn fen 'e dage, draegt hjar poarper op syn weagen, draegt de moarnsbreid op syn skouders; jowt him op, sa sêft, sa mijen, sa't in heit him sêftkes opjowt ûnder 't ljeaflik bern dat hoarsriidt op syn rêch, en it mijen foartdraegt!

J. J. HOF.

jimər dwes vi:ən, lit ər mai i:əpənə r:əgən in ə tsjöstərə
nəxt si:n, sonðər zə him i:əŋkɪrər tə slytən en i liəxtə 'dri:əm-
bilden him dət tsjöstər fə'jitə tə litən. ẽ vöt ər fō sokən
net mɪrəst 'o:əropən? o: ha: 'sitstra.

7. vintər'sinəopkoxŋ.

ẽ frə:əstəgə 'vintərdaɪ dɑ:gət u:ər ə *syðər'se: en də ɪgən dit ər
bə'spi:əlt.

də le:gə bəŋk, dit in t r:əstən mai sɪ swatɒŋ ski:ədən
makət twiskən ət ski:rə skimərjən fən ə loft en ət grunəg
grɪ:n 'opjɑ:n fən ət dipənðə vi:ət, krigət ẽ liəxtə rə:nə. əl
bre:ðər em bre:ðər, əl blüodrəgər em blüodrəgər vöt ər. dəm brəkt
in i:nən də 'vintərgrötə sinə hrəl bopə dət 'blu:ədgədin yt ẽ
stju:ət siŋ kiəldrəg r:ədə 'vi:skin nai t vɛstən, mai də vrəgən
dit fən ə 'frə:əstkø:nəŋ sɪ sikən tsjɪn ə stɪmən brər fən ət
'krabəz'gət o:əjɑ:gə vödə. də 'i:ələkəz fən dət vi:də 'vɛtər-
fi:ld dɛit ələ:n ẽ fə'li:əst 'grəndəvɑɪ siŋ grɪ:zən.

ou di prəxt fən ət 'sinə-opkomən, siməz grö:ət en grö:ət beɪ
t vintər! ou di 'li:vdrəxt fən ə dɑ:gə, siməz gə:ld ẽ vintəs
pöarpər, siməz r:əd ẽ vintəz r:ədər! ou dət vi:kən fən ət
'nəxtskɑ:d, siməs swat ẽ vintəs swatər, föd də sinə
gə:ldnə pilkən!

lo:its! də romtə tint, nou: ət r:əstən liəxt jɪt i sin
dɒŋkərə djiptən, sat sə tint əz m(ə) yt ən dɛltə ət dyn bə'kliuwt en,
kliuwəndə, 'omsioxt!

lo:its! də vrə:d vöt grö:ət en grötər, nou: sim braɪd har
pöatə ont'skötəlt, butə'do:ər komt in har 'braɪdʒprɒŋk, en har
ɪrmən föar him i:əpənt! hɒstəg, rɛ:d ẽ rɛ:dər, ri:st ər yt nəxts
fɪrtən har tə'mi:tə, u:ər ət tə'pit fō 'sinəstri:ələn dət hiə föd
sɪ fi:rət 'ytrə:lət! ləŋst nai lɪrəvdə ɪz i sin hɑ:sjən, ləŋst
nai rɛ:stən o:n har hɛtə!

lo:its! də se:, də ö'viten vildə; lo:its! ət 'braɪru:ər, brɪ:z-
gjənd mō:stər, dət (d)ə skɪpən brəkt em brɪ:zəlt, dyn en dik tə'mi:lt
o:əm bröken; lo:its! də se:, də vrə:stə, u:ər'stju:rə, vɑ:t nɪn trəmə
hə:t, nəx hɛltər, drɑ:xt (d)ə 'vi:skin fən ə dɑ:gə, drɑ:xt har
pöarpər op sɪ vrəgən, drɑ:xt (d)ə mō:zbraɪd op sɪ skö:udəz;
jout əm op, sa se:ft, sa mɛlən, sat ən haɪt əm se:ftkəz 'opjout
undər t lɪrəvlək bɛ:n dət 'höəsri:t op sɪ rɛ:g, en ət mɛlən
'fuo(t)drɑ:xt! je: je: həf.

8. It Moaije.

Hin! it Moaije is allyk it nôt dat me mei it tsjef yn it sou skept. De arbeider skoddet it sou en it tsjef forstout foar de wyn, mar it goe-nôt follet de sekken.

Yetteris is it Moaije allyk in rûge diamant, dy't fen 'e dolders yn ierdryks yngewant foun wirdt. En de dolders sjugge net, noch witte net, hwent de diamant is rûch en in koarste modder sit der omhinne. Mar de wasker wasket en de sliper slipet; den wirdt de diamant as de jounstjer dy't oan 'e loft blikert en de minsken bigeije syn pracht en sizze: der is in skat foun yn it ierdryk en de nacht hat it ljocht berne dat yn syn skerte wier!

Alweroan is it Moaije allyk siekerlen dy't fen it fûgelt falle litten wurde yn in forgetten herntsje. Hwent de maitiid komt en de sinne pattet dat herntsje, det de siekerlen waerm wurde en ta waeksdome komme. En de mylde simmerwyntsjes streakje it libben dat de ierde ontgiet, det der langst nei memmewille ontstiet yn 'e kliene stâllen en frucht tynt yn hjar bûgende ieren. Den scil dy neisimmers goud weagje op dat forgetten herntsje, en it ripe nôt scil roppe om de man dy't de risping birêdt.

En einlings en to'n lêsten is it Moaije allyk it goe-woan hea, dat me simmerdei yn 'e skûre riidt. It bisakket yn 'e gollen, mar wirdt net wei; it broeit, mar it barnt net, noch forliest syn helm, hwent de broei is licht, om't it hea woan is, do't de ljurk heech kleau en de sinne onbihindere syn strielen oer it mêd geat. En as de dagen komme, det it greate each fen 'e ierde ôf sjucht en de sinne hjar bern skoudert; as de skaden lang bliuwe en de stoppel net wer útrint; as de beamtûke hinget, mar net fen frucht; it mêd wyt is, mar net fen dauwe, den scil it syn nut dwaen. Den scil de húsman de seine priizgje dy't fen 'e mier yn 'e swinge hongen is, en de haeijer greatsk wêze op it yl yn syn hannen, as er de riuwe twisken 'e tekspierren lizzen sjucht. Hwent in hiel bislach bisten tart op 'e frucht fen hjar flitigens en wirdt sêd.

Wêz den op dyn iepenst, det nin swym dyn each ontkomt, noch nin klank dyn ear foarbygiet. Swylje gear al hwet foar dyn fiet leit en biwarje it yn 'e skûren fen dyn onthâld, det dyn moed net toar wirdt en dyn herte to ninter tiid om tinzen forlegen wêze mei, noch dyn mûle om wurden. Hwent de dagen komme det de siedder net rispje scil, det de mier net meant, noch

8. et mo'ie.

hin ! et mo'ie iz o(l)'lik et nō:t dōt mē maī et tsjef in et sōū skept. dē 'arbaīdēr skodēt et sōū en et tsjef fē'stoūt fōa dē vin, mār et gu'ə'nō:t folēt (d)ə sēkən.

jitrēz iz et mo'ie o(l)'lik ē rugə dia'mōnt, dit fōn ə dōldəz in 'i'ədriks 'ingəvōnt fū: vōt. en dē dōldəs sīogə net, nōg vītə net, vōnt (d)ə dia'mōnt iz ruχ en əj kōastə modər sīt ər om'hīnə. mār dē vēsker vēsket en dē slipər slipēt ; dō vōt (d)ə dia'mōnt əz dē 'jū:stīər dit o'ən ə loft blikert en dē mī:skən bə'gaīə sim praxt ē sīzə: dēr iz ē skōt fun in et 'i'ədrik en dē naxt hat et līəxt bēnə dōt ī sī sketə vīə !

əl'vērō'en iz et mo'ie o(l)'lik 'si'əkəlŋ dit fōn et fugəlt fō:lə lītən vōdē in ē fē'getən hentsjə. vōnt (d)ə 'māitīd komt en dē smē patēt (d)ət hentsjə, dōt (d)ə 'si'əkəlŋ vār:m vōdē en tə 'vɑ:ksdom komə. en dē mildə 'smervintsjəs strī'əkjə et lībən dōt (d)ə i'ədē ont'χīrt, dōt ər lōnst naī 'meməvīlə ont'stīrt in ə klī'ənə stō:lən ē frōxt tint in har bu:gəndə i'ərən. dō sīl di 'nāisiməz gōūd vrægjə op tət fē'getən hentsjə, en et rīpə nō:t sīl ropə om dē mōn dit (d)ə rīspəŋ bə'rēt.

en 'aīlōŋz en tē lēstən iz et mo'ie o(l)'lik et 'gu'əvōən hrə, dōt mē sīmər'daī in ə skūorə rīt. et bə'sakēt in ə golən, mār vōt net vaī ; et bruīt, mār et bā:nt net, nōχ fē'li'rēst sin helm, vōnt (d)ə bruī iz līxt, omt et hrə vōən iz, dut (d)ə līōrk he:χ klīōū en dē smē ombə'hīndərə sī strī'ələn u'ər et mē:d grēt. en əz dē dā:gən komə, dōt et grōtə ræg fōn ə i'ədē ə'ə sīōxt en dē smē har bē:n skōūdert ; əz dē skā:dən lōŋ blīuwə en dē stōpəl net vēr 'ytrīnt ; əz dē 'biēmtukə hīŋət, mār net fō frōxt ; et mē:d vīt iz, mār net fōn də'ūə, dō sīl et sin nōt dwā:n. dō sīl dē 'hyzmōn dē sāīnə prī:zgjə dit fōn ə mī'ər in ə swīŋə hōŋən iz, en dē hā'īər grōtsk vē:zə op et il ī sin hōnən, əz ər dē rīuwə twīskən ə 'tēkspīrən līzən sīōxt. vōnt ən hī'əl bə'slōg bīs(t)ən tat op ə frōxt fōn har 'flītægāz ē vōt sē:d.

vē:z dōn op tin i'əpēst, dōt nī swim dīn ræg ont'komt, nōg nīŋ klōŋk dīn rēr fē'beīgīrt. swīljə grēr əl vōt fōa dī fī'et lāit em bə'varjə t in ə skūorən fōn dīn ont'hō:d, dōt (d)īm mūrəd net tōar vōt en dīn hētə tē nīntər tī:d om tī:zən fē'le:gən vē:zə maī, nōg dīm mulə om vōdēn. vōnt (d)ə dā:gən komə dōt (d)ə sīrdēr net rīspjə sīl, dōt (d)ə mī'ər net mī'rēt, nōg

de haeijer net haeit, en it ierdryk syn skerte ta hâldt. Den scitte dyn each seinje om't it opmirk en dyn ear om't it harke.

J. J. HOF.

9. Matth. 7, 1-5.

1. Oardeel net, det jimme net oardeeld wirde.

2. Hwent mei it oardeel dêr't jimme mei oardele, scille jimme wer oardeeld wirde, en mei de selde miette dêr't jimme mei útmiette, scil jimme wer tametten wirde.

3. Hwet dochs sjuchstou de splinter dy't yn dyn broers each sit, en merkste de balke net yn dyn eigen?

4. Ef ho kinste oan dyn broer sizze: Lit my de splinter út dyn each helje, en hin, dêr is in balke yn dyn eigen?

5. Dou skynhillige, lûk earst de balke út dyn eigen each, en sjuch den hoste de splinter út dyn broers each helje scilste.

10. Matth. 22, 34-40.

34. De Farisieuwen nou hearrende, det er de Saddusieuwen de mûle snoerre hie, kamen by inoar:

35. En ien fen hjarren, in wetgelearde, frege, him tantsjende en sizzende:

36. Master, hwet is it greatste gebod yn 'e wet?

37. Jezus nou sei tsjin him: Dou scilste God ljeaf hawwe mei heel dyn hert, en mei heel dyn siele, en mei heel dyn forstân.

38. Dat is it earste en it greate gebod.

39. En it twadde, dêroan gelyk, is: Dou scilste dyn evenminske ljeaf hawwe as dy sels.

40. Oan dy twa geboaden hinget de hele wet en de profeten.

11. Matth. 25, 31-40.

31. As de soan fen de minske kommen is yn syn hearlikheid en al de hillige ingels mei him, den scil er sitte op 'e troan fen syn hearlikheid.

32. En alle naesjes fen 'e ierde scille foar him by inoar komme, en hy scil hjar fen inoar skiede lyk as de harder de skiep skiedt fen de bokken.

də ha'ɪər net ha'ɪt, en ət 'i:ədri:k sɪ sketə tə hɔ:t. dɔ sɪtə
din rɛx saɪnə omt ət 'ɒpmɔ:rk en din rɛr omt ət hɔ:kə.

je: je: həf.

9. *ma'te:əʒ sɔ:n, fɛs i:ən ɔ:ənt fi:v̥.

1. 'ɔ:ədə:l net, dɔt jɪmə net 'ɔ:ədə:lɔ vɔdə.

2. vɔnt maɪ ət 'ɔ:ədə:l det jɪmə maɪ 'ɔ:ədə:lə, sɪlə jɪmə
vɛr 'ɔ:ədə:lɔ vɔdə, en maɪ də sɛldə mɪrtə det jɪmə maɪ
'ɪtmɪrtə, sɪl jɪmə vɛr 'tɔmɛtən vɔdə.

3. vɔt dɔʒʒ 'sɪɔxstəu də splɪntər dɪt ɪn dɪn brʊ:əz rɛx sɪt,
en mɛrktə də bɔlkə net ɪn dɪn aɪgən ?

4. ɔf hu kɪ'stə ɔ:ən dɪn brʊ:ər sɪzə : lɪt mɪ də splɪntər ɪt dɪn
rɛʒ hɛljə en hɪn, dər ɪz ən bɔlkə ɪn dɪn aɪgən ?

5. doʊ skɪn'hɪləgə, luk rɛst də bɔlkə ɪt dɪn aɪgən rɛʒ, ɛ
sɪɔʒ dən hʊstə də splɪntər ɪt dɪn brʊ:əz rɛʒ hɛljə sɪstə.

10. *ma'te:əʒ 22, 34-40.

34. də fəri'si:əʊən noʊ 'hɪərəndə dɔt ər də 'sɔdɪsɪ:əʊən də
mulə snʊərə hɪə, kɑ:mən beɪ ənʊər :

35. en i:ə fən hərən, ən 'vɛtgəl:rədə, frɛ:gə, hɪm 'tɔntsɛndə ɛ
'sɪzəndə :

36. mɑstər, vɔt ɪz ət grɔstə gə'bɔd ɪn ə vɛt ?

37. je:zəʒ noʊ saɪ tsɪm hɪm : doʊ sɪstə gɔd lɪrəv̥ hɔvə
maɪ he:l dɪn hɛt, en maɪ he:l dɪ sɪlə, en maɪ he:l dɪ
fə'stə:n.

38. dɔt ɪz ət rɛstə en ət grɔtə gə'bɔd.

39. en ət twadə, 'derɔ:ən gə'lik, ɪz : doʊ sɪstə dɪn 'e:vənmi:skə
lɪrəv̥ hɔvə ɔz dɪ sɛlʒ.

40. ɔ:ən dɪ twa gə'bo:ədən hɪɲət də he:lə vɛt en də prɔ'fɛ:tən.

11. *ma'te:əʒ 25, 31-40.

31. ɔz də sɔ:ən fən də mɪ:skə kɔmən ɪ ɪ sɪn 'hrɛrlɛkhaɪd
en ɔl də hɪləgə ɲɛlʒ maɪ hɪm, dɔ sɪl ər sɪtə ɔp ə trɔ:ən fɔ
sɪn 'hrɛrlɛkhaɪd.

32. en ɔlə nɑ:sɛʒ fən ə i:ədə sɪlə fɔər hɪm beɪ ənʊər kɔmə,
en heɪ sɪl hɔr fən ənʊər skɪ:ədə lɪk ɔz ən hədər də skɪ:ət
fən də bɔkən.

33. En de skiep scil er skikke oan syn rjuchterhân, mar de bokken oan syn loft.

34. Den scil de kening dy't oan syn rjuchterhân steane sizze : Kom harren, seinen fen myn heit, ervje it keninkryk dat jimme fen 'e grounlizzing fen 'e wrâld tatocht is.

35. Hwent ik hie hunger, en jimme hawwe my iten jown ; ik hie toarst, en jimme hawwe my drinke litten ; ik wier frjemd, en jimme hawwe my opnommen.

36. Neaken wier 'k, en jimme hawwe my klaeid ; ik wier siik, en jimme hawwe op my tasjoen ; ik siet finzen, en jimme hawwe my forsocht.

37. Den scille de rjuchtfirdigen him anderje, sizzende : Honear seagen wy jo hungerjen en joegen jo iten, ef toarstich en lieten jo drinke ?

38. Honear dochs seagen wy jo as frjemdling, en namen jo op ? Ef neaken, en klaeiden jo ?

39. Honear dochs seagen wy jo siik ef yn 'e finzenisse en hawwe jo forsocht ?

40. En de kening scil anderje en tsjin hjar sizze : Sikersonk siz ik jimme, sa hwet jimme dien hawwe oan ien fen dizze myn lytste broerren, dat hawwe jimme my dien.

12. Simmermoarn.

Hwet bistou ljeaflik
 Rizende Simmermoarn !
 't Opgeande sintsje
 Laket my oan.
 't Hoantsje kraeit : kûkelû !
 't Douke ropt : rûkûkû !
 Ik wol ek sjonge
 Fleurich fen toan.

Alles hwet libbet
 Docht der nou sines by :
 Fôltsjes en kealtsjes,
 Hynsders en kij ;
 Goeskes dy snetterje,
 Skiepkjes dy bletterje,
 Lamkes dy springe
 Nuvere blij.

33. en də ski:əp sɪl ər skɪkə o:ə sɪ 'rɪoxtərɦə:n, mɑr də boken o:ə sɪ loftər.

34. dʒ sɪl də kə:nəŋ dɪt o:ə sɪ 'rɪoxtərɦə:n strənə sɪzə : kom hərən, saɪnən fən mɪn haɪt, ɛrvjə ət 'kə:nəŋkɪk dət jɪmə fən ə 'grʊlɪzən fən ə vɹə:d 'tətəxt ɪz.

35. vʌnt ɪk hɪə hoŋər, ɛ jɪmə havə mɪ itən jun; ɪk hɪə to:əst, ɛ jɪmə havə mɪ drɪŋkə lɪtən; ɪk vɪə frɛmɔ̃, ɛ jɪmə havə mɪ 'opnomən.

36. nrəkən vɪə k, ɛ jɪmə havə mɪ klɑ:ɪd; ɪk vɪə sɪ:k, ɛ jɪmə havə op mɪ 'tasju:ən; ɪk sɪət fɪ:zən, ɛ jɪmə havə mɪ fə'səxt.

37. dʒ sɪlə də rɪoxt'födəgən hɪm ʊndərjə, sɪzəndə: hu'nrər srəgən vɪ joʊ hoŋərjən ɛ juɡən joʊ itən, ʌf to:əstəg ɛ lɪ-ətən joʊ drɪŋkə?

38. hu'nrər dəgʒ srəgən vɪ joʊ ʌs 'frɛmɔ̃lɪŋ, en nɑ:mən joʊ op? ʌv nrəkən, ɛŋ klɑ:ɪdən joʊ?

39. hu'nrər dəgʒ srəgən vɪ joʊ sɪk ʌv ɪn ə 'fɪ:zənɪsə en havə joʊ fə'səxt?

40. en də kə:nəŋ sɪl ʊndərjə en tsjɪn hɑr sɪzə: sɪkər'soŋk sɪz ɪk jɪmə, sɑ vət jɪmə dɪ-ən havə o:ən ɪ-ən fən dɪzə mɪ listə brʊərən, dət havə jɪmə mɛɪ dɪ-ən.

12. 'sɪmərmo:ən.

'vʌt bɪstoʊ 'lɪ-əvlək

'rɪ:zəndə 'sɪmərmo:ən!

t 'opxɪrəndə 'sɪntsje

'lɑ:kət mɪ 'o:ən.

t 'höantsje kra:ɪt: 'kukəlu:!

t 'doʊkə ropt: 'rukuku:!

'ɪk vol ɛk 'sɪoŋə

'flø:ərəg fən 'to:ən.

'ələz vət 'lɪbət

'doxt ər noʊ 'sɪnez beɪ:

'fə:ltsjəz ɛŋ 'kɛltsjəz,

'hɪndəz ɛŋ 'keɪ;

'gʊoskəz dɪ 'snətərjə,

'skɪɪpkəz dɪ 'blətərjə,

'lɑmkəz dɪ 'sprɪŋə

'ny:vərə 'bleɪ.

't Ljurkje yn 'e wolken,
 't Eintsje yn 't lizich wiet,
 't Moskje en 't swealtsje,
 Elk sjongt syn liet.
 Eabarren klapperje,
 Ljipkes wjukwapperje,
 Skries, op 'e hikke,
 Ropt: grito-griet!
 'k Woe for gjin goune
 Det 'k yet to sliepen laei:
 't Is my sa noflik
 Ier op 'e dei.
 Protters dy tsjotterje,
 Eksters dy skotterje,
 Alles is fleurich
 Ik bin it mei.

W. DYKSTRA.

13. Skipperssankje.

Forjit my net, as bolle wyntsjes waeije
 En ik oan 't roer myn sankje sjong;
 As kroeze weagen 't glêdde skip omaeije;
 Forjit, forjit my net!
 Forjit my net, as millioenen stjerren
 En 't frjeonlik moantsje my biskynt,
 En dou swietdream hast yn 'e sêfte fearren;
 Forjit, forjit my net!
 Forjit my net, as wylde touwerfleagen
 My slingerje dêr't God it wol;
 As ik ompolskje mei de dea foar eagen;
 Forjit, forjit my net!
 Forjit my net, as wreed de stoarmen bylje,
 En 't libben hinget oan in tried;
 As wy forslein oan 't needtou ride en fylje;
 Forjit, forjit my net!
 Forjit my net, as swarte tommelweagen
 Oertruzelje it warleas skip,
 En alle eleminten tsjin ús teagen;
 Forjit, forjit my net!

t 'liörkj(ə) in ə 'volkən,
 t 'aĩntsʃə in t 'li:zəg vi·ət,
 t 'moskjə en t 'sweltsʃə,
 'elk siont sĩ 'li·ət.
 'iebarən 'kləpərjə,
 'lirpkəz vöök'vəpərjə,
 'skri·əz op ə 'hikə
 'ropt : gritoũ·'gri·ət !
 k 'vu·ə föar gĩn 'gu:nə
 'də k jɪt tə 'slĩ·əpən laĩ :
 t 'ɪz mi sɑ 'noflək
 'i·ər op ə 'daĩ.
 'protəz di 'tsjətərjə,
 'ekstəz di 'skətərjə
 'ələz ɪs 'flø·ərəg
 'ɪg bɪn ət 'maĩ.

ve: 'dikstra.

13. 'skɪpə(s)sɑŋkjə.

fər'jɪt mi 'net, əz 'bolə 'vɪntsʃəz 'va·iə
 en 'ɪk o·ən t 'ru·ər mĩ 'sɑŋkjə 'sion ;
 əs 'kru:zə 'vrəgən t 'gle:də 'skɪp om'a·iə ;
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi 'net !
 fər'jɪt mi 'net, əz mɪli'u·ənən 'stĩerən
 en t 'frø·ələk 'mōantsʃə 'meĩ bə'skɪnt,
 en 'doũ swi·ə(t)dr̥rəm hɔst in ə 'sæftə 'fĩerən ;
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi 'net !
 fər'jɪt mi 'net, əz 'vɪldə 'təũər'flĩrəgən
 meĩ 'slɪŋərjə det 'gød ət 'vol ;
 əz ɪk 'ompolskjə maĩ də 'drə föar 'rəgən ;
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi net !
 fər'jɪt mi 'net, əz 'vre:d də 'stōarmən 'biljə,
 en t 'lɪbən 'hɪŋət o·ən ən 'tri·əd ;
 əz vsĩ fə'slaĩn o·ən t 'ne:(d)təũ 'rɪ:d(ə) ẽ 'filjə ;
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi 'net !
 fər'jɪt mi 'net, əs 'swatə 'toməl'vrəgən
 u·ər'try:zəlʃə ət 'vɑrlr·əs 'skɪp,
 en 'ələ e·lə'mɪntən 'tsjɪn ys 'trəgən ;
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi 'net !

Forjit my net, as we einlings yet forsinke,
 En teare yn 'e djippe sé :
 Wol den mei triennen oan my tinke ;
 Forjit, forjit my net !

E. HALBERTSMA.

14. Winternocht.

Oer hûs, oer klûs, oer finne
 Leit leeljeblank en wyt
 Wer winters snietapyt,
 Hweroer Gods goudne sinne
 Mei bliere strielen glydt ;
 Mei speeglich iis bifloerre
 Is mar en poel en wiel ;
 Oan tûken, toer en skûrre
 Blinkt eptich iisjuwiel.
 Hwer't oars de weagen geane,
 Swiet wiggelje op en del,
 By riten rou en fel
 Nei 't swirk opstouwe en fleane,
 Dêr rinkelt slide en bel.
 Dêr riidt nou kreaze Sytske,
 In faem as molke en bloed,
 Op 't holtsje in tillich kyske,
 Sa swierich mei hjar Sjoerd.
 Hwa tinkt om tersk, om tsjerne ?
 It iis dat is sa moai !
 Hwa sit nou klomsk en loai
 To stinnen yn hirdsherne ?
 Elkien giet oan 'e goai.
 't Is nocht yn greidhoek, wâlden,
 Yn boukant, wetterlân,
 Gjinien is thús to hâlden,
 De skeaf boarst út 'e bân.
 Aldgroun ! wêz jamk bifêrzen,
 Swaei, rûge Jûkelbird,
 Al d' ieuwen roun jou swird,
 Tsjoen blommen op ús glêzen,
 Tsjoen blommen oan ús hird ;

fər'jɪt mi 'net, ɔz v(ə) 'aɪlɪŋz jɪt fə'sɪŋkə
 ɛn 'trərə in ə 'dʒɪpə 'se:;
 vol 'dɒn maɪ 'trɪnən oʊn mi 'tɪŋkə;
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi 'net!

e: 'hɒlbɛtsmɑ.

14. 'vɪntərnoxt.

uər 'hu:z, uər 'kluz, uər 'fɪnə
 laɪt 'leɪljə'blɒŋk ɛ 'vɪt
 vɛr 'vɪntəs 'sni:ətə'pɪt,
 vɛr'uər gɒdʒ 'gəʊdnə 'sɪnə
 maɪ 'bli:rə 'stri:lən 'glɪt;
 maɪ 'spe:gləg 'i:z bə'flʊərə
 ɪz 'mɑr ɛm 'pʊəl ɛ 'vi:l;
 oʊn 'tʊkən, 'tʊər ɛ 'skʊərə
 blɪŋkt 'ɛptəg 'i:zjəvi:l.
 vɛt 'o:əz də 'vrəgən 'grənə,
 swɪ:ət 'vɪgəlɟ(ə) 'op ɛn 'dɛl,
 bɛɪ 'rɪtən 'rəʊ ɛ 'fɛl
 naɪ t 'swɔrk op'stoʊ(ə) ɛ 'flɪrənə,
 dɛr 'rɪŋkɛlt 'slɪd(ə) ɛm 'bɛl.
 dɛr 'rɪt noʊ 'krɪ:rəzə *'sɪtskə,
 ɛ 'fɑ:m ɔz 'mɒlk(ə) ɛm 'blu:əd,
 op t 'hɒltsɟ(ə) ɛn 'tɪlɒx 'kɪpskə,
 sɑ 'swɪ:rəg maɪ hɑr *'sju:əd.
 vɑ: 'tɪŋkt ɒm 'tɛsk, ɒm 'tsɟənə?
 ət 'i:z dɒt ɪs sɑ 'moʊ!
 vɑ: sɪt noʊ 'klɒmsk ɛ 'loʊ
 tɛ 'stɪnən ɪn hɒdʒ'hɛnə?
 'ɛlki:ən gɪrt oʊn ə 'goʊ.
 t ɪz 'noxt ɪŋ 'grɑɪdhʊk, 'vɔ:dɒn,
 ɪm 'bɔʊkɒnt, 'vɛtɛrlɔ:n,
 gɪn'i:ən ɪs 'tɪs tɛ 'hɔ:dɒn,
 də 'skrəʊv bɑst ɪt ə 'bɔ:n.
 ɔ:d'grʊn! vɛ:z 'jɑmk bə'fɛ:zən,
 swɑ'i, 'rʊgə 'jʊkɛlbɒd,
 'ɒl d i:ʊən 'rʊn joʊ 'swɒd,
 tsju:ən 'blɒmən ɒp ɪz 'glɛ:zən,
 tsju:ən 'blɒmən oʊn ɪs 'hɒd;

Hear Fryske boikes praten
 Oer frouljue, waer en wyn,
 En tapje frjeon en maten
 Jou 'boerekofje' yn!

L. C. MURRAY BAKKER.

15. De Bernewrâld.

De bernewrâld, sa tear, sa fyn,
 Dêr leit de hele takomst yn.
 De lytse berntsjes, gol en blier,
 It binne bledtsjes wyt pompier;
 Dêr skriuwt men op, al hwet men wol,
 It hele wite bledtsje fol;
 En ho't men letter triuwt en wriuwt,
 It wol net út: it measte bliuwt.

Us jonges, manljue yn 'e dop,
 Us famkes, frouljue yn 'e knop,
 Wirdt gau hjar lytse wrâld to nau,
 Den slagge hja de wynsels ou!
 Den draegt it soantsje heite pak,
 Sit memme pop op memme plak,
 En — wirde wy al stram en âld —
 Sa hâlde wy in nije wrâld.

O, ljeave berntsjes fen ús Lân!
 Hâld jimme ús âlde eare yn stân.
 Biskamje nea ús hope net:
 Bliuw Frysk fen holle en Frysk fen hert!

W. FABER.

16. Swellesang.

Wjuk, wjuk, troch de loft,
 Meitsje neat gjin geroft,
 Doch in swaai en in swier
 As in flitse sa flink,
 Fljuch nou ritsdy en swink,
 Nim sa rêd wer in gier,
 Snap in michje yn 'e flecht,
 Den in swier en in swaai,
 Mei in gier en in draei
 Op 'e goate wer del
 En sjong dêr den de sang fen de swel:

hīer 'fris(k)ə 'bōaīkəs 'pra:tən
u·ər 'frø:ljə, 'va:r ẽ 'vin,
en 'tapjə 'frö·ən em 'ma:tən
joū bu·ərə'kofjə in!

el se: möre: bakər.

15. də 'benəʊrə:d.

də 'benəʊrə:d, sa 'tr·ər, sa 'fin,
de(r) laīt (d)ə 'he:lə 'takomst in.
də 'litse 'bentsjəz, 'gol en 'bli·ər,
ət 'bīnə blɛtsjəz 'vit pom'pi·ər;
de(r) 'skriuwɪt mən op, 'əl vət mē 'vol,
ət 'he:lə 'vitə 'blɛtsjə 'fol;
en 'hut mē 'letər 'triuwɪt ẽ 'vriuwɪt,
ət vol 'net yt: ət 'mr·əstə 'bliuwɪt.
yz 'joŋəz, 'mō:ljə in ə 'dəp,
ys 'famkəz, 'frø:ljə in ə 'knəp,
vöt 'χəū har 'litse 'vrət tə 'nəū,
dō 'sləgə hīa də 'vī:səlz 'əū!
dən 'dra:xt ət 'sōɑntsʃə 'haītə 'pək,
sɪt 'memə 'pɒp op 'memə 'plək,
en—'vōdə 'veī əl 'stram en 'ə:d—
'sa hō:də veī ən 'neīə 'vrə:d.
oū, 'lr·əvə 'bentsjəs fən yz 'lə:n!
hə:d 'jim(ə) yz 'ə:də 'r·ər(ə) ī 'stə:n.
bə'skamjə 'nr·ə ys 'hə:pə 'net:
bliuw 'fris(k) fən 'hol(ə) ẽ 'fris(k) fən 'het!

ve: fa:bər.

16. 'sweləsən.

vīök, 'vīök, tro də 'loft,
maītsjə 'nr·ət gīŋj gə'roft,
dog ẽ 'swa'ī en ẽ 'swi·ər
əz ẽ 'flɪtsə sa 'flɪŋk,
flīog noū 'rɪtsɪ ẽ 'swɪŋk,
nim sa 're:d ver əŋ 'gi·ər,
snəp ən 'mɪxj(ə) in ə 'flɛxt,
dən ẽ 'swi·ər en ẽ s'wa'ī,
maī əŋ 'gi·ər en ən 'dra'ī
op ə 'go·ətə ver 'dɛl
ẽ sɪŋj 'der dən də 'sən fən ə 'swel:

‘Forline jier,
Do’t ik hjir wier,
Wier dit fek fol,
En dat fek fol,

En nou is ’t allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch.’¹

As it gaeike ús tsjilpet: It nestke moat klear,
Den tsjugge w’ er flitich mienskiplik oer gear,
Wy wietsje en wy knetsje hwet liem en hwet klaei,
En foegje ’t en loegje ’t mei ’n strieke ef in raei,
En strike ’t en plakke ’t, nei foechsum bistek,
Goe sljuchte torjuchte mei poatsjes en bek.
As ’t mitseljen dien is, biklaeije w’ op ’t lêst
Mei moas en mei plomkes de boaijem fen ’t nêst.
Sa sitt’ wy by nachttiid, by onwaer ef wyn,
Den koeskes en smoutsjes mei ’t wyfke dêryn,
En hawwe, as ús seis-, sauntal berntsjes yet komt,
Wy for útfehzers noch gasten gjin romt’.
Jin ’e tsjerke oan dêr wenje wy bêst nei ús sin,
Det ek in goe wird ús birikke yet kin.
Boppe al, stiet in freedlik from man it ús ta,
Wolle w’ ûnder syn hústek ús wente graech ha.
Doch oars, as it hjirsa noch dêrsa net wol,
Jaen w’ ek ûnder tillen en brêggen ús dol.
Hast’, búrman, in klútsje? jow dat mar oan my,
Ik ha hjir hwet rúchte, dat ’s gading for dy :
As ien sa hwet oer hat, in oar hwet to koart,
Wy helpe mankoaren búrskiplik mei foart ;
Sa reitsje wy handich mei ’t nestke op stel,
En sjonge ris froalik de sang fen de swel :

‘Forline jier,
Do’t ik hjir wier,
Wier dit fek fol,
En dat fek fol,

En nou is ’t allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch.’

Komt in mosk op ús ta,
Om it nêst, dat wy ha,
Us skelmsk as in kaper t’ ontsetten,

¹ Sa, seit it sizke, sjonge de swellen.

fə'line 'ji·ər,
dʊt 'ɪk hɪr 'vi·ə(r),
vi·ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,
ɛn 'dɒt fɛk 'fol,

ɛn 'noʊ ɪs t 'ɒləgiərə ti·ərə li·ərə li·ərə li·ərə 'le:ḡ.¹

ɔz ət 'ga'ikə ys 'tsjɪlpət: ət 'nɛskə mət 'klɪ·ər,
dɒn 'tsjogə v ər 'flitəḡ mi·ə'skɪplɛk u·ə 'gr·ər,
vi 'vɪrtsj(ə) ɛ vi 'knɛtsjə vɒt 'li·əm ɛ vɒt 'kla'ɪ,
ɛ 'fu:gjə t ɛ 'lu:gjə t maɪ ə 'stri·ək(ə) ɔv ə 'ra'ɪ,
ɛ 'stri·kə t ɛm plɔkə t; naɪ 'fu:xsəm bə'stek,
gu·ə 'slɪɔxtə tə'riɔxtə maɪ 'pɔ·ətsjəz ɛm 'bɛk.
əs t 'mɪtsɛljən 'di·ən ɪz, bə'kla'ɪə v op t 'le:st
maɪ 'mɔ·əz ɛm maɪ 'plɒmkəʒ də 'bɔ·ə'ɪəm fɒn t 'ne:st.
sə 'sɪt vi bɛɪ 'nɔx(t)ti:ḡ, bɛɪ 'ðvɑ:r ɔv 'vi:n,
dɒŋ 'kuskəz ɛ 'smɔʊtsjəʒ maɪ t 'vi:fkə dər'in,
ɛn 'hʌv(ə), ɔz ys 'saɪs-, 'sɔ:ntəl 'bɛntsɪəz jɪt 'kɒmt,
vɛɪ fɔɔr ytfən'huz:zəʒ nəḡ ɡɛstən 'ɡɪɪ 'romt.
jɪn ə 'tsjerk(ə) ɔ·ən dər 'vɛpə vɛɪ 'bɛ:st naɪ ys 'sɪn,
dɒt 'ɛk əŋ gu·ə 'vɔd yz bə'rɪkə jɪt 'kɪn.
bɒp(ə) 'ɒl, stɪɪt ə 'frɛ:dlɛk frɒm 'mɒn ət ys 'tə,
vɔ v 'ʊndər sɪn 'hɪstɛk yz 'vɛntə grɑ:ḡ 'hɑ.
dɔḡ 'ɔ·əʒ, ɔz ət 'hɪsə nəḡ 'dɛsə nɛt 'vɒl,
jɔ: v 'ɛk ʊndər 'tɪlən ɛm 'brɛ:gən yz 'dɒl.
hɛst, 'bʊɔrmən, əŋ 'klytsjə? jəʊ 'dɒt mɑr ɔ·əm 'mɛɪ,
'ɪk hɑ hɪr vɒt 'ruxtə, dɔ z 'ɡɑ:dən fɔə 'dɛɪ:
ɔz 'i·ə sɑ vɒt 'u·ər hət, ɛn 'ɔ·ər vɒt tə 'kɔət,
vɛɪ 'hɛlpə mən'kɔ·ərən bu·ə'skɪplɛk maɪ 'fɔət;
sɑ 'raɪtsjə vi 'hɒndəḡ maɪ t 'nɛskə op 'stɛl,
ɛ 'sɪɔŋə rəs 'frɔ·əlɛk də 'sɔŋ fɒn ə 'swɛl:

fə'line 'ji·ər,
dʊt 'ɪk hɪr 'vi·ə(r),
vi·ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,
ɛn 'dɒt fɛk 'fol,

ɛn 'noʊ ɪs t 'ɒləgiərə ti·ərə li·ərə li·ərə li·ərə 'le:ḡ.

komt ɛn 'mosk op ys 'tə,
om ət 'ne:st, dɒt vi 'hɑ,
ys 'skɛlmsk ɔz əŋ 'kɑ:pər t ɒnt'sɛtən,

¹ sɑ, saɪt ət sɪskə, sɪɔŋə dɔ swɛlən.

Elk fen ús docht mei,
 Wy fit'rje him wei,
 En witte 't him wol to biletten.

As in wikel ef earn
 Ef in hauk it bistean',
 Op it oare frij fûgelt to loeren,
 Den kitelt ús bloed,
 Wy flink en fol moed,
 Us krije se net yn hjar kloeren.

Ha w' in seinrop earst jown
 Oan de fûgels yn 't roun,
 En glûpe de hinnen biside,
 Den wy der op yn
 Sa rêd as de wyn,
 Wy doare de skobbert bistride.

Jow him hommels in pjuk,
 En den gau wer wjuk-wjuk,
 Dy ropsek kin lang ús net krije;
 En ha wy oerwoun,
 Strykt er ôf foar ús boun,
 Den kin it in sankje wer lije:

'Forline jier,
 Do't ik hjir wier,
 Wier dit fek fol,
 En dat fek fol,

En nou is 't allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch.

Hat it wyfke ús nestje fol aikes lein,
 Den briede wy trou om bar,
 En habbe wy pykjes, o den wirdt der flein,
 Den stelle w' ús wakker to war;
 Den giet der by beide nin tiid forlern,
 Hwent hongrige bouterkes binne de bern.

Sa wekket de swel for goed en bloed,
 En wykt for syn plichten net wei,
 En teant er jamk, hwet flinkens en moed,
 As me 't mei inoar hâldt, formei.

Doch sonder geroft
 Pilet hy troch de loft,

'elk fən yz doxt 'maĩ,
 veĩ fitrjə him 'vaĩ,
 ẽ 'vɪtə t him 'vol tə bə'letən.

ɔz ẽ 'vikəl ɔv 'rən
 ɔv ən 'həʊk ət bə'strən,
 ɔp ət 'oərə freĩ 'fugəlt tə 'luərən,
 dən 'kitəlt yz 'bluəd,
 veĩ 'flɪŋk ẽ fol 'muəd,
 ys 'kreĩə zə 'nɛt in hār 'kluərən.

ha v ẽ 'saĩrop ræst 'jun
 ɔən də 'fugəlz in t 'run,
 ɛŋ 'glupə də 'hɪnən bə'sɪdə,
 dɔ 'veĩ dər ɔp 'in
 sɑ 'rɛ:d ɔz də 'vɪn,
 'veĩ dɔərə də 'skɒbət bə'strɪdə.

jəʊ əm 'hɒməɪz əm 'pɪɔk,
 ɛn dən 'gəʊ vər vɪɔk-vɪɔk,
 di 'rɒpsɛk kɪ 'lən yz nɛt 'kreĩə;
 ɛn 'hɑ vɪ uər'vun,
 strɪkt ər 'ə ə fɔər yz 'bun,
 'dən kɪn ət ẽ 'sɒŋkjə vər 'leĩə:

fə'line 'ji:ər,
 dʊt 'ɪk hɪr 'vi:ə(r),
 vi:ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,
 ɛn 'dɒt fɛk 'fol,

ɛn 'noʊ ɪs t 'ɒləʒiərə ti:ərə li:ərə li:ərə li:ərə 'le:g.

hət ət 'vɪfkə yz 'nesjə fol 'aɪkəz 'laɪn,
 dən 'brɪədə vɪ 'trəʊ ɒm 'bɑr,
 ɛn 'həbə vɪ 'pɪkjəz, ɔʊ 'dɔ vɔt ər 'flaɪn,
 dɔ 'steɪl v yz 'vɒkər tə vər;
 dən 'gɪrt ər beɪ 'baɪdə nɪn 'ti:d fə'len,
 vɔnt 'hɒŋrəgə 'bəʊtərkeɪz 'bɪnə də 'ben.
 sɑ 'vɛkət (d)ə 'swel fɔər 'guəd ɛm 'bluəd,
 ẽ 'vɪkt fɔə sɪm 'plɪxtən nɛt 'vaĩ,
 ɛn 'trɛnt ər 'jʌmk, vɔt 'flɪŋkəz ɛm 'muəd,
 ɔz mə t 'maĩ ənʊər 'hɔ:t, fə'maĩ.
 dɔx 'sɒndər gə'roft
 'pɪlət heɪ tro də 'loft,

En saeit mei in swier
 As in blits hinne en wer,
 Snapt hjir en der
 In michje yn sa'n gier ;
 Den docht er in swaei
 Mei in linige draei
 Op 'e goate wer del,
 En kweelt by syn gaei
 D' ienfâldige sang fen de swel :

'Forline jier,
 Do't ik hjir wier,
 Wier dit fek fol,
 En dat fek fol,

En nou is 't allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch.'

H. S. SYTSTRA.

17. Maertebloppen.

Dit is in hânfol Maertebloppen,
 De foarjiersberntsjes fen myn hert,
 Dy't earst in lange, lange set
 Yn 't kâlde winterwaer forklommen ;
 Mar dy't op d' earste foarjiersdei,
 Do't mylde bolle wyntsjes rûzden,
 Troch 't hirde wynsel hinne brûzden
 En kipen út hjar herntsjes wei.

De Maertebloem is fyn en tear,
 En doar him hast net bûten weagje ;
 As dêr de kâlde stoarmen reagje,
 Den falt er ôf en is net mear.
 Mar as der mylde siichjes waeije,
 Dy't him it prûze kopke aeije,
 Den driuwt er widzjend op 'e wyn
 En liedt de simmer laitsjend yn.

De Maertebloem is wyt en kein,
 De deakleur leit him op 'e wangen ;
 Hy stjert foar d' earste fûgelsangen,
 Hy bloeit mar koart yn snie en rein.

ẽ 'sa:it maĩ ẽ 'swi:ər
 ɔz əm 'blits hɪn(ə) ẽ 'vər,
 snəpt 'hɪr en 'der
 əm 'mɪxj(ə) i saŋ 'gi:ər;
 dən 'doxt ər ẽ 'swa:i
 maĩ ẽ 'linəgə 'dra:i
 op ə 'go:tə vər 'del,
 ɛŋ 'kwe:lt beɪ siŋ 'ga:i
 d i ẽ'fɔ:dəgə 'saŋ fən ə 'swel:

fə'linə 'ji:ər,
 dut 'ɪk hɪr 'vi:ə(r),
 vi:ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,
 en 'dɔt fɛk 'fol,

en 'noʊ ɪs t 'ɔləgɪərə ti:ərə li:ərə li:ərə li:ərə 'le:g.

hɑ: ɛs 'sitstrɑ.

17. 'mɑ:təblomən.

'dɪt ɪz ən 'hɔ:fol 'mɑ:tə'blomən,
 də 'fɔərji:əz'bentsjəz fəm min 'het,
 dɪt 'ræst ẽ 'lɑŋə, 'lɑŋə 'set
 in t 'kɔ:də 'vɪntər'vɑ:r fə'klomən;
 mɑr dɪt op d 'ræstə 'fɔərji:əzdaɪ,
 dut 'mildə 'bolə 'vɪntsjez 'ru:zdən,
 trox t 'hɔdə 'vɪ:səl 'hɪnə 'bru:zdən
 en 'kipən yt hɑr 'hentsjez vaɪ.

də 'mɑ:təblom ɪs 'fin en 'trər,
 en 'do:ər əm 'hɑst net 'butən 'vrægje;
 ɔz 'der də 'kɔ:də 'stɔərmən 'rɪrægje,
 dɔ 'fɔlt ər 'ɔ:ə en 'ɪz net 'mɪrər.
 mɑr ɔz dər 'mildə 'si:xjez 'vɑ:ɪə,
 dɪt hɪm ət 'pru:zə 'kɔpkə 'a:ɪə,
 dən dɪruwt ər 'vɪdzjend op ə 'vɪn
 en 'li:ət (d)ə 'sɪmər 'laɪtsjend 'in.

də 'mɑ:təblom ɪz 'vɪt ɛŋ 'kaɪn,
 də 'dɪɛklɔ:ər 'laɪt əm op ə 'vɑŋən;
 heɪ stɪet fɔɑ d 'ræstə 'fugəlsɑŋən,
 heɪ 'bluɪt mɑr 'kɔɑt i 'sni:ə ẽ 'raɪn.

Dochs lit er blier syn klokjes klinke
 En sjongt syn simmer-profecy,
 En makket mannich herte blij,
 Al kin er 't sels net witte ef tinke.
 Wol, Maertebloommen fen myn hert,
 Den ek for oare herten bloeije,
 Lit dêr wer foarjiersglânzen gloeije,
 Lit wike d'âlde wintersmert.
 Wol dêr wer nije hope bringe
 En den — forwylje en stjer den wei;
 De Pinksterbloommen scill' tonei
 Blier laitsjend út 'e knoppen springe.

P. J. TROELSTRA.

18. It Heitelân.

Dêr't de dyk it lân omklammet,
 Lyk in memme-earm hjar bern,
 Dêr't de wylde sé jamk flammet
 Op in hap út Friso's hern',
 Dêr't de Stiennen-man syn eagen
 Stoarje lit oer fjild en strân,
 Dêr't men eanget fen gjin weagen,
 Dêr is 't ljeave Heitelân!
 Dêr 't Reaklif sa swietkes lonket
 Yn de jountiids-sinneskyn,
 Dêr't it bokweitblomke pronket
 Twisken heide en beamgûd yn,
 Dêr't de Aldehou syn brommen
 Uren fier sims dreunt yn 't roun,
 Dêr't it tilt fen fé en bloommen,
 Dêr is 't oeral Fryske groun!
 Dêr't hjar froed de geaën spriede
 Twisken Lauwers, Linde en Flie,
 Rêstich drôgjend, oft 't op ierde
 Rounom noft en frede wie';
 Dêr't de groun de soargen leannet
 Fen der minsken warbre hân,
 Dêr't men frij en feilich wennet,
 Dêr is 't ynljeaf Heitelân!

'døğž lrt ær 'bli-ær sin 'klækjæs 'klmjæ
 ẽ 'siont sī 'simær-profe'sei,
 en 'makæt 'manæg 'hetæ 'blei,
 ol 'kin ær t 'selž net 'vit(ə) of 'tɪŋkæ.

vol, 'mætə'blomæn fœm min 'het,
 dœn 'ek fœar 'o-æræ 'hetæn 'bluiæ,
 lrt '(d)er ver 'fœarji-æzglō:zæn 'gluiæ,
 lrt 'vikæ d 'œ:dæ 'vintærsmet.

vol 'der ver 'neiš 'ho:pe 'brɪŋæ
 en 'dœn—fœ'viljæ ẽ 'stier dō 'vai;
 dæ 'pɪŋkstærblomæn sɪl tœ'naɪ
 bli-ær 'laitsjænd yt æ 'knœpæn 'sprɪŋæ.

pe: je: 'truvelstra.

18. æt 'haɪtələ:n.

det (d)æ 'dik æt 'lœ:n om'klamæt,

'lik æn 'memæ-'iærm har 'ben,

det (d)æ 'vildæ 'se: jamk 'flamæt

op æn 'hap yt 'frizo:ž 'hæn,

det (d)æ stīnæn-'mæn sin 'rægæn

'stœarjæ lrt u-ær 'fɪrld ẽ 'strœ:n,

det mæn 'rægæt fœŋ gɪɪ 'vɪrægæn,

'der is t 'lɪrœvæ 'haɪtələ:n.

der t rɪr-œ'klɪf sɑ 'swi-ætkæz 'lœŋkæt

in dæ 'juntɪ:ðž 'sɪnæskin,

det æt 'bokvit'blomkæ 'prœŋkæt

twɪskæn 'haɪd(ə) en biemgüød in,

det (d)æ 'œ:dæhœɪ sin 'bromæn

'u-æræn 'fi-ær sœmz 'drœ:nt in t 'run,

dæt æt 'tɪlt fœ 'fe: en 'blomæn,

der is t 'u-ærəl 'fris(k)æ 'grun.

det har 'fru-œð dæ 'gr-æ-æn 'sprɪ-œðæ

twɪskæn lœ-üž, 'lɪnd(ə) ẽ flɪ-æ,

'ræ:stæg 'drœ:gjænd, of(t) t op 'i-œðæ

'runom 'noft ẽ 'fræ:dæ 'vi-æ,

det (d)æ 'grun dæ 'sœargæn 'liænæt

fœn dær mɪ:skæn 'værbæ 'hœ:n,

det mæ 'fræɪ ẽ 'faɪlæg 'vænæt,

'der is t 'ɪlɪr-œv 'haɪtələ:n!

Lit ús tinke oan âlde tiden :
 Ieuwen fol fen lêst en noed,
 Kriich tsjin frjemdfolk, fjuchtsjen, striden,
 Wrakseljen mei wetterfloed.
 Dêr't Dy 't âlde folk biwarre,
 Dreech tsjin stoarm en twingerij,
 Dêr scill' wy, as Friezen, swarre :
 'Aldfaers erf, wy weitsje oer Dy !'

J. L. VAN DER BURG.

19. Simmerjounsbyld.

Nij hea rûkt oer it wide glêdde wetter,
 Abeeljebeammen rûze oan jinse kant
 Op 't boerehiem, hwer't d'eintsjes slûgje, hwent
 Hja binne wirch fen 't dûken en gesnetter.

It westerrea forblikt; it wirdt al letter
 En 't blau tapyt mei gouden stjerren spant
 Oer alles hinne: fûgel, fé en plant
 't Sliept alles; eltse klank en sang forstjert der.

In greate tsjalk komt swart fen seil oandriuwen,
 In twjirke dounset oan en brekt it byld
 Fen boerepleats en beamte yn 't glânzich wiet.

It byld trill't lang, om einlings dochs to bliuwen,
 De weachjes glide oan d' ich en — fol en myld
 Sjongt op de tsjalk de frou in widzeliet.

J. B. SCHEPERS.

20. Tsjuster.

Swart, aeklik swart is nou de nacht: gjin brân
 Fen sinnefjûr, noch 't sêfte moantsje jiet
 In wite striel oer 't stille gea; men wit
 Fen bou noch greide of mar, fen sé noch strân.

It bern is bang by tsjuster, 't knypt de hân
 Fen heit, dy mei him 't stille fjild trochgiet;
 It skril't for 't beamke dat dêr ienlik stiet
 By 't wetter, oan 'e kant fen 't flakke lân.

lɪt ys 'tɪŋk(ə) oʊən 'ɔ:də 'tɪ:dən :
 'i:əʊən 'fɒl fɔ 'lɛ:st en 'nuʊəd,
 'kri:ɡ tsɪn 'friɛmɢfɒlk, 'fioχtsjən, 'stri:dən,
 'vrɔksɛljən maɪ 'vɛtərfluʊəd.
 dɛt (d)ɛɪ t 'ɔ:də 'fɒlk bə'vʊərə,
 'dre:ɡ tsɪ 'stɔɑrm en twɪnə'reɪ,
 dɛr sɪ 'vɛɪ, ɔs 'fri:ɛzən, 'swɔrə :
 'ɔ:ɢfɑ:z 'ɛrf, vɛɪ 'vaɪtsjə uʊə 'dɛɪ !

je: ɛl fən dər bɔrg.

19. 'sɪmərjũ:z'bild.

nɛɪ 'hrə rukt uʊər ət 'vi:də 'glɛ:də 'vɛtər,
 ɑ'beɪljəbiɛmən 'ru:z(ə) oʊə 'jɪ:sə 'kɒnt
 ɒp t buʊərə'hi:əm, vɛt d(ə) 'aɪntsɪəs 'slugjə, 'vɒnt
 hɪɑ 'bɪnə 'vɔrɤ fən t 'ɢukən ɛŋ ɡə'snɛtər.

ət 'vɛstə(r)rɪrə fə'bɪkt ; ət vɔt ɔl 'lɛtər
 en t 'blɔʊ tə'pɪt maɪ 'ɡɔʊdən 'stɪɛrən 'spɒnt
 uʊər 'ɔləʒ 'hɪnə : 'fugəl, 'fe: ɛm 'plɒnt
 t 'slɪpt 'ɔləʒ ; 'ɛltə 'klɒŋk ɛ 'sɑŋ fə'stɪɛt ɛr.

ɛŋ 'ɡrɔtə 'tsjɔlk kɒmt 'swɒt fɔ 'sail 'oʊɛndriʊwən,
 ɛn 'twɪrkə 'dũ:sɛt 'oʊən ɛm 'brɛkt ət 'bild
 fən buʊərə'plɪrɛts en 'biɛmt(ə) in t 'ɡlɔ:zəɡ 'vi:ɛt.

ət 'bild trɪlt 'lɒŋ, ɒm 'aɪlɪŋʒ dɔɡʒ tə 'bliʊwən,
 də 'vɪrɔχjəʒ 'ɡli:də oʊən ə 'ɪχ ɛn—'fɒl en 'mɪld
 sɪɔŋt ɒp də 'tsjɔlk də 'frəʊ ɛn 'vɪdzɛli:ɛt.

je: be: ske:pəʒ.

20. tsjöstər.

swat, 'ɑ:klɛk 'swat ɪz noʊ də 'nɒχt ; ɡɪrm 'brɔ:n
 fɔ 'sɪnɛfju:ər, nɒχ t 'sɛ:ftə 'mɔɑntsɪə 'jɪt
 ɛn 'vɪtə 'stri:əl uʊə t 'stɪlə 'ɡrə ; mɛ 'vɪt
 fən 'bɔʊ nɒχ 'ɡraɪd(ə) ɔv 'mɑr, fɔ 'sɛ: nɒχ 'strɔ:n.

ət 'be:n ɪz 'bɑŋ beɪ 'tsjöstər, t 'knipt (d)ə 'hɔ:n
 fən 'haɪt, dɪ 'maɪ hɪm t 'stɪlə 'fɪrlɢ tro(x) 'ɡɪrt ;
 ət 'skrɪlt fɔɑ t 'biɛmkə dɛt (d)ɛr 'rɛlək 'stɪrt
 beɪ t 'vɛtər, oʊən ə 'kɒnt fən t 'flɛkə 'lɔ:n.

Sa is 't yn 't sombre, kâlde deafet nacht,
Hweryn de dragers ienkear sakje litte,
Dy't skriljend wike moast foar Dea syn kracht.

Den scil, hwaens siele skaette, net mear witte
Fen nacht en tsjuster, moanne of sinnepracht,
En fljucht de geest it iiw'ge ljocht tomiette.

P. SIPMA.

'sa is t in t 'sombərə, 'kə:də 'di:fet 'naxt,
 ver'in də 'drü:gəz 'i:əŋkɪrər 'səkjə 'litə
 dit 'skrɪljənd 'vikə 'mōast fōa 'drə sɪŋ 'kraxt.

'dɔ̃ sɪl, vū:z̃ 'si:ələ 'ska:tə, 'net mɪrər 'vɪtə
 fən 'naxt en 'tsjöstər, 'mōanə əṽ 'sɪnəpraxt
 ɛ̃ flɔxt (d)ə 'ge:st ət 'i:vge 'liəxt tə'mɪrtə.

pe: 'sɪpmɑ.

GLOSSARY

The order is strictly alphabetical ($\hat{a} = a$; $\acute{e}, \hat{e} = e$; $\hat{o} = o$; $\acute{u}, \hat{u} = u$; $y = i$).

Phonetic transcription in [].

Abbreviations :

<i>fn.</i> = female name.	<i>pn.</i> = proper name.
<i>gn.</i> = geographical name.	<i>s.</i> = substantive.
<i>iv.</i> = irregular verb (§§ 249, 250).	<i>sn.</i> = neuter substantive.
<i>mn.</i> = male name.	<i>sv.</i> = strong verb (§ 247).
	<i>swv.</i> = strong weak verb (§ 248).

The others need no explanation.

Masculine and feminine are not indicated (see §§ 188, 189).

The ordinary numerals after a word refer to the paragraphs in the Grammar.

The Roman numbers after *sv.* indicate the classes of the strong verbs in the Grammar (§ 247).

A

abeeljebeam [a'be:ljəbrəm] *s.*
abele-tree, white poplar.

acht [axt] *num.* eight.

acht [axt] *s.* attention.

achteloas [ʼaxtəlo'əz] *adj.* careless.

achter [axtər] *adv. prep.* 113.
behind, after.

achting [axtən] *s.* esteem, regard, respect.

achtjin [axtjən] *num.* eighteen.

achtsje [axtsjə] *vv.* to esteem;
to think.

achtslaen [ʼaxtslə:n] *sv.* VI, a.
to pay attention.

achtste [axstə] *num.* eighth.

aed [a:d] *sn.* milk-basin.

aei [a'i] *sn.* egg.

aeije [a'ie] *vv.* to stroke.

aeklik [a:klək] *adj.* dismal,
dreary.

aerd [a:d] *sn.* nature, kind.

aerdich [a:dəg] *adj.* nice, pretty.

âffaers [ʼo:fa:z] *s.* 195. ancestors.

afysje [a'fisjə] *sn.* 138. place,
post, berth.

after [aftər] *adv. prep.* 113. be-
hind, after.

aikje [aikjə] *vv.* to stroke.

al [əl] *adv.* already.

al, alle [əl, ələ] *num.* all.

âld [o:d] *adj.* old.

Aldehou [ʼo:dəhəu] *pn.* a tower
at Ljouwert (Leeuwarden).

âlder [o:dər] *s.* parent.

âldfaem [o:d'fa:m] *s.* old maid.

âldfaers [ʼo:d'fa:z] *s.* ancestors.

Ale [a:lə] *mn.*

alf, âlve [əlʋ, əlvə] *num.* eleven.

âlfte [əlftə] *num.* eleventh.

alheel [əl'he:l] *adv.* wholly, quite.

alhowol [əlhu'vol] *conj.* although.

allegearre [ələ'gierə] *num.* alto-
gether.

allerhande [ʼələr'həndə] *adj.*
sundry.

allerlei [ˈɔlərleɪ] *adj.* sundry.
alles [ɔləʒ] *ind. pr.* all, every-thing.
allyk [ɔ'lik] *adj.* alike.
allinne, allinnich [ɔ'lrnə, ɔ'lrnəg] *adv.* alone, lonely, by oneself.
aloan [ɔl'ɔən] *adv.* continually.
altyd [ɔltid] *adv.* always.
alweroan [ɔl'vɛrɔən] *adv.* again.
amer [ɑ:mər] *s.* pail.
amerij [ɑ'mərɛi] *sn.* moment.
amperoan [ɑmpɛrɔən] *adv.* nearly.
anderje [ʔɔndərjə] *vv.* to answer.
anker [ɑŋkər] *sn.* anchor.
Ankje [ɑŋkjə] *fn.*
Anne [ɔ'nə] *mn.*
antlit [ʔɔntlɪt] *sn.* face.
antwird [ʔɔntvød] *sn.* answer.
antwirdzje [ʔɔntvødzjə] *vv.* to answer.
appel [ɔpəl] *s.* apple.
arbeid [ʔarbaɪd] *s.* labour, work.
arbeider [ʔarbaɪdər] *s.* labourer, labouring-man.
arbeidster [ʔarbaɪstər] *s.* char-woman.
arbeidsum [ɑr'baɪtsəm] *adj.* laborious.
arbeidzje [ʔarbaɪdzjə] *vv.* to labour.
as [ɔz] *conj.* as, when.
au! [ɑu] *int.* oh!
aveseare [ɑvə'srɛərə] *vv.* to advance, to hurry up.

B

baen [bɑ:n] *s.* way, road.
baes [bɑ:s] *s.* master, boss.
bak [bɑk] *s.* bowl, basin.
bakker [bɑkər] *s.* baker.
bakkerinne [bɑkə'rɪnə] *s.* baker's wife.
bakkerij [bɑkə'reɪ] *s.* bake-house.

bakmoal [ˈbɑkmoːəl] *sn.* baking-meal.
baksel [bɑksəl] *sn.* batch.
bal [bəl] *s.* ball.
balke [bɔlkə] *s.* beam, joist.
bân [bɔ:n] *s.* band, tie.
bang [bɑŋ] *adj.* afraid; timid; concerned.
bank [bɑŋk] *s.* bench.
bankje [bɑŋkjə] *vv.* to hold out.
bar [bɑr] *s.* turn.
barm [bɑrm] *s.* 152. berm.
barne [bɑnə, bɑ'nə] *vv.* to burn, to be on fire.
barre [bɑrə, bɑ'rə] *vv.* to happen; to receive.
beage [brɛgə] *s.* 160. hame (of a draught-horse).
beaken [brɛkən] *sn.* 160. beacon.
bealich [brɛləg, bō-ələg] *s.* 165. body.
bealigje [brɛləgjə, bō-ələgjə] *vv.* 165. to toil.
beam [brɛm] *s.* tree.
beamgûd [bɛmgyød] *sn.* trees.
beamte [bɛmtə] *sn.* trees, clump of trees.
beamtûke [bɛmtukə] *s.* bough, branch.
beane [brɛnə] *s.* 192. bean.
bear [brɛər] *s.* bear; boar; dam.
bêd [bɛ:d] *sn.* bed.
bêdsplanke [bɛts'planke] *s.* slide.
beest [be:st] *sn.* 192. beast; cow.
beet hawwe [be:t hɑvə] *iv.* 250. to get hold.
beide [baɪdə] *num.* both.
beitel [baɪtəl] *s.* 162. chisel.
bek [bek] *s.* bill, beak, mouth.
bəl [bəl] *s.* bell.
beppe [bɛpə] *s.* grandmother.
berch [bɛrg] *s.* mount, mountain.
bergje [bɛrgjə] *vv.* to pack up.
Berltsum [bɛlsəm] *gn.* village in Friesland.
berm [bɛrm, bɛ:rm] *s.* 142 n. berm.

bern [bɛn, bɛrn] *sn.* child.
bernachtich [ˈbɛnɑxtəŋ] *adj.* childish.
berne [bɛnə] *past. part.* born.
bernewrâld [ˈbɛnɛvrɑːd] *s.* the young.
bernsbern [ˈbɛːzɛn] *sn.* grand-child.
bernsk [bɛːsk] *adj.* doting.
bernskens [ˈbɛːskɛŋ] *s.* second childhood, dotage.
bêst [bɛːst] *adj.* best.
betel [bɛtɛl] *s.* 162. chisel.
better [bɛtər] *adj.* better.
betterskip [ˈbɛtərskɪp] *s.* amelioration.
beu [bøː] *adj.* tired, disgusted.
beuke [bøːkə] *vv.* to beat.
by [bɛi] *adv. prep.* at, near, with.
bibel [biːbɛl, bibɛl] *s.* bible.
bidaerd [bɛˈdɑːd] *adj.* calm, sedate.
bidde [brɪdə] *sv.* II, b. to pray.
bidimme [bɛˈdɪmɛ] *vv.* to calm, to smooth down.
bidjerre [bɛˈdʲɛrɛ] *sv.* III, c. to corrupt, to deprave.
bidriuw [bɛˈdriuw] *sn.* action, deed; trade; act.
bidroefd [bɛˈdruːvɔ̯d, bɛˈdruːgɔ̯d] *adj.* 113. sad, pitiful.
biede [biːdɛ] *sv.* II, a. to offer, to bid.
bien [biːn] *sn.* bone.
bier [biːr] *sn.* beer.
biezem [biːzɛm] *s.* broom, besom.
bifinge [bɛˈfɪŋɛ] *sv.* III, d. to be taken with cold.
bifloerje [bɛˈfliuɔ̯rjɛ] *vv.* to floor, to pave.
bifrieze [bɛˈfriːzɛ] *sv.* II, a. to freeze.
bigeije [bɛˈgɑiɛ] *vv.* to cry.
bigge [bigɛ] *s.* pig.
bigjinne [bɛˈgɪmɛ] *sv.* III, a. to begin.

bigripe [bɛˈgriɔ̯pɛ] *sv.* I, b (*p. p.* **bigrepen**) to understand, to comprehend.
bihalven [bɛˈhɔlvɛn] *prep.* except, besides.
bikeare [bɛˈkɪrɛrɛ] *vv.* to convert, to reclaim.
bikearling [bɛˈkɪrɛrlɪŋ] *s.* convert.
bikend [bɛˈkind] *adj.* known, acquainted.
bikenne [bɛˈkɪnɛ] *iv.* 249. to see.
biklaeije [bɛˈklaɪjɛ] *vv.* to clothe.
bikliuwe [bɛˈkliuɔ̯wɛ] *sv.* I, c. to ascend, to climb.
bikôgje [bɛˈkɔːgjɛ] *vv.* 246. to chew. **De earen wirde him**
bikôge: he learns by hard experience.
bij [bɛi] *s.* bee.
bijekoer [ˈbɛiɛkɔuːr] *s.* bee-hive.
bijestâl [ˈbɛiɛstɔːl] *s.* bee-shed.
Bijke [bɛikɔ̯] *pn.* dog's name.
byld [bild] *sn.* image.
bileanje [bɛˈliɛɲɛ] *vv.* to remunerate.
bilette [bɛˈlɛtɛ] *vv.* to prevent.
bylje [biljɛ] *vv.* to roar; to bark.
bine [binɛ] *sv.* III, a. to bind, to tie.
bineame [bɛˈnrɛmɛ] *vv.* to appoint, to nominate.
binne(n) [bɪnɛ, binɛn] *adv. prep.* in, within, inside.
binnendoar [bɪnɛnˈdoːr] *adv.* in the house.
bynster [biːstɛr] *sf.* binder, tier.
bynt [bɪnt] *sn.* joist.
bipoezje [bɛˈpɔuːzjɛ] *vv.* to spill upon, to splash.
bird [bɔ̯d] *sn.* beard.
birêdde [bɛˈrɛːdɛ] *vv.* to arrange, to manage.
biriede [bɛˈriːdɛ] *vv.* 246. to consult, to confer.
birikke [bɛˈrɪkɛ] *vv.* to reach.

birinne [bə'rinə] *sv.* III, a. to overtake. It is wol mei him to birinnen: he is not a disagreeable person.

bisakje [bə'sakjə] *vv.* to sink down.

biside [bə'sidə] *adv.* beside; *hid.*

bisiik [bə'si:k] *sn.* visit, call.

bisite [bə'zitə] *s.* 138. visit, call.

bisjen [bə'siən] *sv.* II, c. to look at.

biskaefd [bə'skɑ:vɔd] *adj.* polite, civilized.

biskie [bə'ski·ə] *sn.* answer; information.

biskildigje [bə'sköldəgjə] *vv.* to accuse.

biskine [bə'skinə] *vv.* to shine upon.

biskrobje [bə'skrobjə] *vv.* to chide.

bislach [bə'slɑx] *sn.* the live stock (of cattle).

bislute [bə'slytə] *sv.* II, b. to resolve.

bispile [bə'spi·ələ] *vv.* to wash.

bispylje [bə'spiljə] *vv.* to playon.

bistean [bə'strən] *iv.* 250. to venture.

bistek [bə'stek] *sn.* plan.

bistelle [bə'stelə] *vv.* to order, to appoint.

bistelle [bə'ste:lə] *sv.* V, a. to steal.

bistride [bə'stri:də, bə'stridə] *sv.* I, a. to fight, to combat.

bite [bitə] *sv.* I, b. to bite.

bitiid [bə'ti:d] *adv. adj.* early, betimes.

bitsjen litte [bə'tsjen litə] *sv.* II, c. VII. to stop, to omit.

biwarje [bə'vɑrjə] *vv.* to keep; to preserve, to protect.

biwenje [bə'vɛpnə] *vv.* to inhabit.

bjinder [bimdər] *s.* scrubbing-brush.

bjinne [bimə] *vv.* to scrub.

bjist [bi:st] *s.* beast, beestings.

bjuster [biöstər] *adj.* at sea, confused.

blank [blɑŋk] *adj.* bright.

blau [blə·ü, bləü] *adj.* blue.

blêd [blɛ:d] *sn.* leaf.

blêdside [ˈblɛtsidə] *s.* page.

bleek [ble:k] *s.* bleach-field.

bleek [ble:k] *adj.* pale.

blein [blaɪn] *sn.* 137. baleen.

bletterje [blɛtərjə] *vv.* to bleat.

bleu [blø:] *adj.* timid.

blydskip [ˈblitskrɪp] *s.* gladness.

bliede [bli·ədə] *vv.* 246. to bleed.

blier [bli·ər] *adj.* merry.

bliid [bli:d] *adj.* glad.

blij [blɛɪ] *adj.* glad.

blykber [blikbər] *adj.* apparent.

blike [blikə] *svv.* 248. to appear.

blikerje [blikərjə] *vv.* to sparkle.

byn [blɪn] *adj.* blind.

blinens [blɪnpɛ] *s.* blindness.

blinke [blɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to shine, to glitter.

blits [blɪts] *s.* lightning.

bliuwe [bliu·wə] *sv.* I, c. to remain.

bloed [blu·əd] *sn.* blood.

bloedderich [blüodræg] *adj.* bloody.

bloei [blui] *s.* blossom, flower.

bloeije [bluiə] *vv.* to bloom; to flourish.

bloeisel [blui·səl] *sn.* blossom.

bloetiid [ˈblui·ti:d] *s.* time of flowering.

blom [blɒm] *s.* flower.

boaijem [bö·ä·iəm] *s.* bottom.

board [bö·əd] *s.* collar.

board [bö·əd] *sn.* board, brim, seam.

boarre [bö·ərə] *s.* tom-cat.

boarste [bö·stə, bö·astə] *vv.* to burst.

boarterij [bö·at·rɛi] *s.* play.

boartsje [bö·atsjə] *vv.* to play.

boat [bö·ət] *sn.* boat.

boat [bö·ət] *sm.* steamboat.

bocht [boxt] *s.* bend.
bodder [bodər] *s.* toiler.
bodzje [bodzjə] *vv.* to toil.
boek [bu:k, buk] *sn.* book.
boekakas [ˈbukəkəs] *s.* book-case.
boel [buːəl] *s.* crowd, a great many.
boer [buːər] *s.* farmer.
boerd [buːəd] *sn.* board. **Hy hat dewrâld op in boerdsje:** he is in clover.
boerehiem [buːərəˈhiːəm] *sn.* farm-yard.
boerekofje [buːərəˈkofjə] *s.* hot beer with brandy, nutmeg, and sugar.
boerepleats [buːərəˈplrəts] *s.* farmer's house; farm.
boerinne [buːəˈrɪnə] *s.* farmer's wife.
boerkje [bœorkjə] *vv.* to farm.
boers(k) [buːəʒ, buːəsk] *adj.* rustic.
bôge [bø:gə] *s.* bow; arch.
boi [bödi] *s.* boy.
bok [bok] *s.* he-goat.
bokweit [ˈbokvit] *s.* buck-wheat.
bol [bol] *adj.* soft, chubby.
bont [bont] *adj.* 155. motley.
boppe [bopə] *prep. adv.* above; on high, upstairs.
bosk [bosk] *s.* 190. wood.
bosk [bosk] *sn.* bundle.
bou [böu] *s.* plough-land.
Bouk [böük] *fn.*
boukant [ˈböükənt] *s.* farming-district.
boun [bun] *sn.* 156. league, alliance.
bout [böüt] *s.* bolt, pin.
bout [böüt] *sn.* leg of a sheep or a calf, drumstick of fowl.
bouterke [ˈböüterkə] *sn.* baby, little darling.
braef [bræ:ʋ] *adj.* honest.
brân [brœ:n] *s.* fire.
brânje [brœ:nə] *s.* fuel.

brea [bræ:ə] *sn.* bread.
breed [bræ:d] *adj.* broad, large, wide.
brêge [bræ:gə] *s.* bridge.
breid [bræid] *s.* bride.
breidspronk [ˈbræidʒpronk] *s.* wedding-dress.
breinroer [ˈbræiruːər] *adj.* furious.
brække [brækə] *sv.* IV, a. to break.
bretael [brˈtæ:l] *adj.* 136. pert, rude.
briede [briːədə] *vv.* 246. to roast, to fry.
brief [briːəʋ] *sn.* letter.
bryk [brik] *adj.* wry, slanting.
bril [bril, bröl] *s.* spectacles.
brilloft [ˈbrölöft] *s.* wedding.
bringe [brɪŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring.
brinzgje [brɪ:zgjə] *vv.* to roar.
brizelje [ˈbrizəljə] *vv.* to crush, to split.
broei [bruï] *s.* heating (as hay).
broeije [bruïə] *vv.* to get warm or hot.
broek [bru:k, bruk] *s.* trousers.
broer [bruːər] *s.* brother.
brok [bræk] *sn.* piece.
bromme [bromə] *vv.* to growl.
bruije [brœiə] *vv.* to drub.
brûkber [brukbər] *adj.* useful.
brûke [brukə] *vv.* to use.
brûkel [brukəl] *adj.* annoyed, vexed.
brûkme [brukmə] *sn.* use, usage, custom.
brûksum [bruksem] *adj.* tractable.
brún [bryn] *adj.* brown.
brûze [bru:zə] *vv.* to foam, to fizz.
bûge [bu:gə] *vv.* to bend, to bow.
bûgel [bu:gəl] *s.* metal ring.
bui [bœi, böoi] *s.* shower.
bûk [buk] *s.* belly.
bult(e) [bölt, böltə] *s.* a great many.

bûnt [bunt] *adj.* 155. motley.
bûrman [ˈbœormən] *s.* neighbour.
bûrren [bœorən] *s.* village.
bûrskiplik [buːəˈskiplək] *adj.*
obliging as good neighbours.
bûse [busə] *s.* pocket.
bûsgat [ˈbusχət] *sn.* pocket-opening.
bûte(n) [butə, butən] *adv.*
prep. outside, without, besides, except.
bûtendoar [butənˈdoːər] *adv.*
out of doors.
bûtentiids [butənˈtiːd̥z] *adv.* at
an unusual time.
bûthús [ˈbuthys, ˈbutyʒ] *sn.*
cow-house.

D

dæi [daːi] *sn.* dough.
dægje [daːgje] *vv.* to dawn.
dage [daːgə] *s.* dawn.
dalik [daːlək] *adv.* immediately.
dan [dɔn] *adv.* then.
dangelje [ˈdɔŋəlje] *vv.* to dangle.
dat [dɔt] *dem. and rel. pr.* that,
which.
datjinge [dɔtˈjɪŋə] *dem. pr.* that
dauwe [dɔːuə] *s.* dew.
de [də] *art.* the.
dea(d) [drə, drəd] *s.* 128.
death.
dea(d) [drə, drəd] *adj.* 128.
dead.
deafet [ˈdiefet] *sn.* coffin.
deagean [ˈdrəgrən] *iv.* 250. to
die.
deakleur [ˈdrəklɔːər, ˈdiəklɔːər]
s. colour of death.
deale [drələ, dœələ] *s.* 165. devil.
deales [drələʒ, dœələʒ] *int.* 165.
zounds! the deuce!
deastil [drəstɪl] *adj.* still as
death.
deel [deil] *sn.* 163. part.
dei [dai] *s.* day.

deihier [daːhiːər] *s.* 192. day's
wages.
deije [dɛiə] *vv.* to kill.
deilis [daːləʒ] *adv.* disagreeing,
at odds.
deilisskip [ˈdaːləskɪp] *s.* discord,
disagreement.
deimennich [ˈdaːmenəχ] *s.* some
days.
deizen [daːzən] *s. plur.* bacon-
laths before the chimney.
dekke [dekə] *sv.* IV, a. to cover.
delbêdzje [ˈdelbɛːdzjə] *vv.* to
hush.
dèle [deːlə] *vv.* 163. to divide.
deljaen [ˈdɛljɔːn] *iv.* 250. **yen**
deljaen: to lay oneself down.
delsette [ˈdɛlsetə] *vv.* to set
down.
deltē [dɛltə] *s.* low place, dell.
den [dɔn] *adv.* then.
der [dər, dr] *adv.* there.
dêr [dɛr] *rel. pr.* 230. who, that.
dêr(rə) [dɛr, dɛːrə] *adv.* 94. there.
dêrmei [ˈdɛ(r)məi] *adv.* 253.
with it; then.
dêrnei [ˈdɛ(r)nəi] *adv.* 253. after
that.
dêroan [ˈdɛrɔːən] *adv.* 253. by
that.
dêrom [ˈdɛrom] *adv.* 253. there-
fore.
dêrop [ˈdɛrop] *adv.* 253. upon
that, after that.
dêrsa [ˈdɛ(r)sə] *adv.* there.
dêrt [dɛt] *adv.* 259. where.
dêrta [ˈdɛ(r)tə] *adv.* 253. to it,
for it.
dêrtroch [ˈdɛ(r)trox] *adv.* 253.
by that means, hence.
det [dɔt] *conj.* that.
deugd [døːg̊d] *s.* virtue, good
quality; service.
deun [døːn] *adj.* economic, chary.
diamant [diːmɔnt] *s.* diamond.
dy [di] *dem. pr.* that, those.
dichter [dɪχtər] *s.* poet.
die(d) [diːə, diːəd] *s.* 128. deed.

dief [di·əv̥] *s.* thief.
diel [di·əl] *sn.* 163. part.
diele [di·ələ] *vv.* 163. to divide.
diger [di·gər] *adj.* sparing.
dyk [dik] *s.* dike.
dije [deiə] *vv.* to prosper; to expand.
dyjinge [di·jinə] *dem. pr.* he, she.
dimmen [dimən] *adj.* modest.
dyn [din] *poss. pr.* thy, your.
ding [dm̩] *sn.* thing.
dynje [dinə] *vv.* to swell.
dipper [dipər] *adj.* industrious.
dit(tē) [dit, döt, ditə, dötə] *dem. pr.* 94. this.
dy't [dit] *rel. pr.* that, who.
divel [di·vəl] *s.* devil.
dizze [dizə] *dem. pr.* this, these.
djerre [di·rə] *s.* yolk.
djip [djip] *adj.* 129. deep.
djipte [diptə] *s.* 129. depth.
djoeije [dju·iə] *vv.* 129. to frisk, to run up and down.
djûr [dju·ər] *adj.* 129. dear, costly.
do [du] *adv.* then.
doar [dər] *s.* door.
doare [dərə] *iv.* 249. to dare.
doarp [dœrp] *sn.* village.
dobbe [dœbə] *s.* water-hole, pool of water.
doch [dœx] *adv.* but.
dochs [dœxs, dœgz̥] *adv.* yet, though, notwithstanding.
dochter [dœxtər] *s.* daughter.
doek [du:k, duk] *s.* linen.
dof [dɔf] *adj.* dull, dead, faint.
doge [dɔ:gə] *iv.* 249. to be good, to be worth.
dogge [dogə] *s.* bulldog.
dokich [dœ:kəg̥] *adj.* hazy.
Dokkum [dœkəm] *gn.* town in Friesland.
dokter [dœktər] *s.* doctor.
dol [dol] *adv.* down.
dolder [dœdər] *s.* digger.
dolle [dœlə] *vv.* to dig.
dom [dom] *adj.* stupid.

domeny [do:məni] *s.* minister.
dommens [doməz̥] *s.* stupidity.
dong [dɔŋ] *s.* dung.
donker [dɔŋkər] *adj. adv.* dark, obscure, dusky, gloomy, cloudy.
doofstom [dɔ:f'stom] *adv.* deaf-mute.
doop [do:p] *s.* baptism.
dop [dɔp] *s.* shell.
dope [dɔ:pə] *vv.* to baptize.
dos [dɔs] *adv.* thus.
do't [dɔt] *conj.* when.
dou [doū] *s.* dove.
dou [doū] *pres. pr.* 228. thou, you.
dounsje [dū:sjə] *vv.* to dance.
dozyn [dœ'zin] *sn.* dozen.
draei [dra'i] *s.* turn.
draeihikke [dra'i:hikə] *s.* turn stile.
draeije [dra'iə] *vv.* to turn.
drage [dræ:gə] *sv.* VI, a. to bear, to wear.
drager [dræ:gər] *s.* bearer.
drave [dræ:və] *vv.* to trot.
dream [dræm] *s.* dream.
dreambyld [dræmbild] *s.* vision.
dreech [dre:g̥] *adj.* strong, solid.
dreune [drœ:nə] *vv.* to rumble, to resound.
drinke [drɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to drink.
drip [drɪp] *s.* drop.
driuwe [driuwə] *sv.* I, c. to drive; to float.
driuwkêlje [driuwkəl̥jə] *vv.* to float softly.
driuwkje [driuwk̥jə] *vv.* to float softly.
droech [dru:x] *adj.* dry.
drôgje [drœ:g̥jə] *vv.* to dream.
drok [dɔk] *adj.* busy.
drokte [drœktə] *s.* business; stir, noise.
droktmē [drœktmē] *s.* stir, noise.
drúf [dry:v̥] *s.* grape.
druije [drœiə] *vv.* to dry.

dûbel [dubəl] *adj. adv.* double, twice.

duffels [döfəlʒ] *adj.* duffel.

dûke [dukə] *svv.* 248. to dive.

dún [dyn] *sn.* dune, hillock.

dúnsk [dý:sk] *adj.* ruttish (cow).

dûr [duər] *s.* duration; **op en dûr**: in the long run.

dûrje [düorjə] *svv.* to last.

dus [dös] *adv.* thus.

dúst [dyst] *s.* dust.

dwaen [dwa:n, dwan] *iv.* 250. to do.

dwale [dwa:lə] *svv.* to err, to wander.

dwas [dwas] *adj. adv.* 152. cross; wrong-headed; across.

dwers [dws] *adj. adv.* 152. cross; wrong-headed; across.

dwylje [dwiljə] *svv.* to rave.

E

'e [ə] *art.* 105. the.

eabarre ['iebarə] *s.* stork.

each [r'æg] *sn.* 160. 161. eye.

eagje [rægjə] *svv.* 160. 161. to eye.

eang [r'əŋ] *adj.* anxious.

eangens [r'əŋəŋ] *s.* anxiety.

eangje [r'əŋjə] *svv.* to fear.

eangstme [r'əŋstmə] *s.* anxiety.

ear [r'ər] *sn.* ear.

ear(ə) [r'ər, r'ərə] *s.* honour.

earber [r'ərbər] *adj.* respectable.

earder [i'edər] *adv.* sooner, rather.

earlik [r'ələk] *adj.* honest, fair.

earm [r'ərm, i'ərm] *s.* 143. arm.

earm [r'ərm] *adj.* 143. poor.

earmoed [i'ərmuəd] *s.* poverty.

earmoedich [i'ər'muədəg] *adj.* poor, needy.

earn [r'ən] *s.* eagle.

earne [r'ənə] *adv.* anywhere.

earnen [i'enn, i'ern] *adj.* of copper.

earrebarre ['i'ərbərə] *s.* stork.

earst [r'əst] *num. adv.* first.

ear't [i'et] *conj.* before.

eart [i'et] *sn.* offal.

earte [i'etə] *s.* 192. pea.

easkje [r'æskjə] *svv.* to require.

east [r'əst] *adj. adv.* east.

easten [r'əstən] *sn.* east.

eat [r'ət] *ind. pr.* anything.

eaze [r'əzə] *svv.* to scoop.

ebbe [ɛbə] *s.* ebb.

echter [ɛxtər] *adv. prep.* 113. behind, after.

ef [ɔf, ɔv] *conj.* or.

effen [ɛfən] *adj. adv.* smooth; just.

eft [ɔt] *conj.* if, when.

after [ɛftər] *adv. prep.* 113. behind, after.

afterhâlden [ɛftər'hɑ:dən] *adj.* reserved, close.

afternei [ɛftər'naɪ] *adv.* after, behind.

egael [e'gɑ:l] *adj.* equal.

ei! [ai] *int.* ah!

eide [ai'də] *s.* harrow.

eidzje [ai'dzjə] *svv.* to harrow.

eigen [ai'gən] *adj.* own.

eigentlik [ai'gəntlək] *adj. adv.* properly).

ein [ain] *s.* duck.

ein [ain] *s.* end, extremity.

ein [ain] *sn.* part, stick, distance.

einliks [ai'ləks] *adv.* properly.

einlings [ai'lɪŋ] *adv.* at last.

ek [ɛk, ɪk] *adv.* also, too, as well.

eker [ɛkər] *s.* field.

ekster [ɛkstər] *s.* magpie.

elemint [elə'mɪnt] *sn.* element.

elk [ɛlk] *ind. pr.* every, each.

elk-en-ien [ɛlkən'i'en] *ind. pr.* every one.

elkoar [ɛlk'oər, ɛlk'öar] *rec. pr.* each other.

en [ɛn, ɪn] *conj.* and.

eptich [ɛptəg] *adj.* neat.

er [ər] *pers. pr.* 227. he.

er [ər] *adv.* there.

erf [ɛrv] *sn.* inheritance.

ergewaesje [ɛrgə'vɑ:sjə] *s.* vexation, annoyance.

eris [ərəʒ] *adv.* one day.
erve, ervje [ervə, ervjə] *vv.* to inherit.
even [e:vən] *adj. adv.* even, equal, just.
evenminske [ˈervə(n)mĩ:skə] *s.* fellow creature.
ezel [e:zəl] *s.* donkey; block-head.
ezelskyn [ˈe:zəlskin] *s.* block-head.

F

fabryk [fəˈbrik] *sn.* manufactory.
faei [fəˈi] *adj.* fey, in danger; ominous.
faek [fə:k] *adv.* often.
faeks [fə:ks] *adv.* perhaps.
faem [fə:m] *s.* maid, girl.
faken [fə:kən] *adv.* often.
faksen [fəksən] *s.* 195. caprices.
fal [fəl] *s.* fall.
fal [fəl] *sn.* hatch.
fâld [fə:lə] *s.* fold.
falle [fə:lə] *sv.* VI, e. to fall.
falsk [fəlsk, fəls] *adj.* false.
famke [fəmkə] *sn.* girl.
fange [fəŋə] *sv.* VII, b. to catch.
fanke [fəŋkə] *sn.* girl.
Farisieu [fəriˈsiːu] *pn.* Pharisee.
farre [fərə, fəˈrə] *sv.* VI, b. to navigate.
farsk [fəsk] *adj.* 152. fresh.
fé [fe:] *sn.* cattle.
feal [frəl] *adj.* fallow.
fealens [frəlpɛ] *s.* fallowness.
fear [frər] *s.* feather.
fearje [fierjə] *vv.* to be elastic.
fearren [fierən] *adj.* feather.
feger [fe:gər] *s.* sweeper.
feije [faie] *vv.* 246. to sweep, to wipe.
feilich [failləŋ] *adj.* safe.
feint [faint] *s.* manservant.
fek [fek] *sn.* box, section.
fel [fel] *sn.* skin, fell.

fēn [fən] *prep.* of, by.
fersk [fesk] *adj.* 152. fresh.
ferve [fervə] *s.* 152. paint, dye.
ferver [fervər] *s.* painter.
fervje [fervjə] *vv.* to paint, to dye.
fēst [fə:st] *adj. adv.* fast, regular, fixed, steady, surely.
fēstbine [ˈfə:stbinə] *sv.* III, a. to bind (tie) fast.
fet [fet] *sn.* vat, vessel.
fet [fet] *sn.* fat.
fiele [fiələ] *vv.* to feel.
fiem [fiəm] *s.* fathom.
fier [fiər] *adj. adv.* far.
fierte [fiɪtə] *s.* distance.
fiel [fiəl] *num.* four and a half.
fyft [fift] *num. adv.* fifth.
fyfteheal [fiftəˈhrəl] *num.* four and a half.
fyftich [fiftəŋ] *num.* fifty.
fyftjin [fiftjən] *num.* fifteen.
flich [fi:ŋ] *s.* fig.
fiif [fi:v] *num.* five.
fiks [fiks] *adj. adv.* clever(ly).
filantroop [filənˈtro:p] *s.* philanthropist.
fylje [filjə] *vv.* to file; to swing
fyn [fin] *adj.* fine.
fine [finə] *sv.* III, a. to find.
finger [fiŋər] *s.* finger.
finne [finə] *s.* pasturage, grazing-ground.
finster [fi:stər] *sn.* window.
finsterbank [ˈfi:stərbəŋk] *sn.* window-seat.
finzen [fi:zən] *past. part.* VII, b. captive.
finzenisse [ˈfi:zənɪsə] *s.* prison.
fisk [fisk] *s.* fish.
fiskerman [ˈfiskərmən] *s.* fisherman.
fyt [fit] *s.* trick.
flterje [flɪtərjə] *vv.* to drive on.
fyts [fits] *s.* bicycle.
fytsə [fitsə] *vv.* to bicycle.
flver [fi:vər] *s.* pond.
fjild [fiild] *sn.* field.

fjird [fɪrd] *num. adv.* fourth.
fjirdeheal [fɪrdə'hɪ·əl] *num.* three and a half.
fjirdel [fɪrdəl] *num.* three and a half.
fjirtich [fɪrtəg] *num.* forty.
fjirtjin [fɪrtjən] *num.* fourteen.
fjouwer [fɪʊər] *num.* four.
fjouwersprong [fɪʊərspron] *s.* cross-road.
fjuchte, fjuchtsje [fɪoxtə, fɪoxtsjə] *sv.* III, d. to fight.
fjûr [fju·ər] *sn.* fire.
fjurje [fjörjə] *vv.* to fire.
fjurslachs [fjösłaxs] *adv.* vehemently, sharply.
flaeks [flɑ:ks] *sn.* flax.
flagge [fləgə, flə'gə] *s.* flag.
flak [flək] *adj.* flat.
flamje [flamjə] *vv.* to flame; to yearn for.
flau [fləu] *adj.* faint.
fleane [flɛ·ənə] *sv.* II, c. to fly.
flecht [flɛxt] *s.* flock; flight.
fleis [flaiʒ] *sn.* flesh, meat.
fleurich [flö·ərəg] *adj.* blooming, lively.
flibe [flibə] *s.* spittle.
Flie [fli·ə] *gn.* strait between Vlieland and Terschelling.
flier [fli·ər] *s.* floor.
flikkerje [flikərjə] *vv.* to flicker, to glitter.
flink [flɪnk] *adj.* clever.
flinken [flɪnkən] *s. plur.* caprices.
flinkens [flɪnkəʒ] *s.* cleverness.
flyt [flit] *s.* diligence.
flitich [flitəg] *adj.* diligent.
flitigens [flitəgəʒ] *s.* diligence.
flitse [flitsə] *s.* arrow.
floerje [flöorjə] *vv.* to floor.
flues [fly·əʒ] *sn.* fleece, film.
foar [föar] *adv. prep.* before.
foarby [fə'bei] *adv.* past, beyond.
foardeel, foardiel [fö·ədə:l, fö·ədi·əl] *sn.* profit.
foardel [föa'del] *adv.* down.

foardelich, foardielich [fə'de:ləg, fə'di·ələg] *adj.* profitable.
foardet [föadət] *conj.* before.
foardoar [föado·ər] *s.* front-door.
foarfalle [fö·ərfalə] *sv.* VI, e. to happen.
foarjaen [fö·ərjə:n, föqja:n] *iv.* 250. to give an advantage.
foarm [föarm] *s.* form.
foarsjen [fə'siən] *sv.* II, c. to provide.
foarst [fö·əst] *num. adv.* first.
foarstelle [fö·əstələ] *vv.* to propose; to imagine.
foart [föot, föat] *adv.* forth; away.
foartbanne [föothbəne] *vv.* to drive away.
foartdrage [föo(t)dra:gə] *sv.* VI, a. to carry away (further).
foarthelpe [föothelpə] *sv.* III, d. to help forward.
foartiid [föoti:d] *adv.* formerly.
foartkomme [föotkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to get on; to come forth.
foarút [fər'yt] *adv.* beforehand.
foechsum [fö:xsəm] *adj.* suitable.
foegje [fö:gjə] *vv.* to join; to suit.
foerman [föormən] *s.* coachman; carrier.
foermanderij [föorməndə'rei] *s.* coachman's trade.
foet [fö·ət] *s.* foot.
fol [fol] *adj.* full.
föle [fö:lə] *s.* foal.
folje [följə] *vv.* to fill.
folk [folk] *sn.* folk; relatives.
folksteltje [fölksteltsjə] *sn.* folk-tale.
folle [folə] *num.* much, many.
for [föar] *prep.* for.
forbliidzje [fə'bli:dzjə] *vv.* to gladden.
forblikke [fə'blikə] *vv.* to grow pale.

- forbolgen** [fə'bolgən] *adj.* indignant.
fordeald [fə'dræld, fə'dö·æld] *adj. int.* 165. devilish; the devil!
fordigenje [fə'di:gənjə] *vv.* to defend.
fordjerre [fə'djērə] *sv.* III, c. to corrupt, to spoil.
fordwine [fə'dwinə] *sv.* III, a. to disappear.
forfallen [fə'fələn] *adj.* crazy.
forfarre [fə'fərə, fə'fərə] *sv.* VI, b. to remove.
forgees [fə'ge:ž] *adv.* in vain.
forginne [fə'gönə] *vv.* to envy, to grudge.
forgrime [fə'grimə] *adj.* wrathful.
forheard [fər'hrəd] *adj.* amazed.
forhoping [fər'ho:pən] *s.* hope, expectation.
forjaen [fə'jɑ:n, fər'jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to forgive; to poison.
forjitlik [fə'jɪtlək] *adj.* forgetful.
forjitte [fə'jɪtə, fər'jɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to forget.
forkeap [fə'krəp] *s.* sale.
forkeapje [fə'krəpjə] *iv.* 250. to sell.
forkeard [fə'krəd] *adj.* wrong, bad.
forklomje [fə'klomjə] *vv.* to be benumbed with cold.
forkomme [fə'komə] *sv.* IV, b. to come to nothing.
forlegen [fə'le:gən] *adj.* embarrassed, perplexed.
forlern [fə'lən] *adj.* lost.
forlibje [fə'libjə] *vv.* to overlive.
forliden [fə'lidən] *adj.* last.
forlieze [fə'li:əzə] *sv.* II, a. to loose.
forlyn [fə'lin] *adj.* past; last.
formeije [fə'maɪə] *iv.* 249. to be able.
- fornimme** [fə'nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to perceive; to learn; to inquire.
foroarje [fər'o·ərjə] *vv.* to alter.
forrifelje [fə'rifəljə] *vv.* to cheat.
forrin [fə'rɪn] *s.* expiration.
forsiikje [fə'si:kje] *iv.* 250. to visit; to request.
forsinke [fə'sɪnkə] *sv.* III, d. to sink down.
forskate [fə'skɑ:tə] *num.* several.
forslein [fə'slaɪn] *adj.* dismayed.
forstân [fə'stɑ:n] *sn.* intellect.
forstandich [fə'stəndəŋ] *adj.* intelligent.
forstjerre [fə'stjērə] *sv.* III, c. to die.
forstouwe [fə'stoʊə] *svv.* 248. to fly away.
fortelle [fə'te:lə] *vv.* to tell.
fortriet [fə'tri:t] *sn.* sorrow.
fortrietlik [fə'tri:tlik] *adj.* annoyed.
fortriette [fə'tri:tə] *vv.* 246. to vex.
fortrouwen [fə'trəʊən] *sn.* trust.
fortsjinje [fə'tsiɪnjə] *vv.* to gain; to deserve.
forwylje [fə'viljə] *vv.* to wither.
fraech [frɑ:ŋ] *s.* question.
frage [frɑ:gə] *s.* question.
franje [frɑnjə] *s.* fringe.
frede [fre:də] *s.* peace.
freedlik [fre:dlək] *adj.* peaceful.
freegje [fre:gjə] *vv.* to ask.
frette [fretə] *sv.* V, a. to eat (animals); to gorge (persons).
Fries [fri:əz] *pn.* Frisian.
frieze [fri:əzə] *sv.* II, a. to freeze.
frij [fri:] *adj.* free.
frijdom ['fri:dom] *s.* freedom.
frijlitte ['fri:litə] *sv.* VII, a. to release.
Frys(k) [frɪsk, frɪs] *adj.* Frisian.
Fryslân ['frislo:n] *gn.* Friesland.
Friso ['frizoʊ] *pn.* the pretended ancestor of the Frisians.

frissel [frɪsəl] *s.* braid.
frjemd [frɪɛmd] *adj.* strange; foreign.
frjemdfolk [ˈfrɪɛmtfolk] *sn.* foreigners.
frjemdling [ˈfrɪɛmdlɪŋ] *s.* foreigner.
Frjentsjer [frɪɛntsɔjər] *gn.* Franeker, a town in Friesland.
frjeon [frɔːən] *s.* friend.
frjeonlik [frɔːlɛk] *adj. adv.* kind(ly).
frjeonskip [ˈfrɔːɛskɪp] *s.* friendship.
frjeonskiplik [frɔːɛˈskɪplɛk] *adj.* friendly.
froalik [frɔːlɛk] *adj.* merry.
froast [frɔːɛst] *s.* frost.
froastich [frɔːɛstɛg] *adj.* freezing.
froed [frɔːɛd] *adj.* modest.
from [frɔːm] *adj.* pious.
frommis [frɔːmɪz] *sn.* woman.
frou [frɔː] *s.* mistress.
frouljue [ˈfrɔːliə] *s. plur.* women.
froumske [ˈfrɔːmɛskə] *sn.* woman.
frucht [frɔːxt] *s.* fruit.
fûgel [fugəl] *s.* bird.
fûgelt [fugəlt] *sn.* fowl.
fûke [fukə] *s.* bow-net.
fûl [ful] *adj.* violent; stingy.
fûleindich [fulˈaɪndɛg] *adj. adv.* violent(ly).
fûrge [fɔːrgə] *s.* furrow.
fûst [fust] *s.* fist.

G

Gabe [gɑːbə] *mn.*
gading [gɑːdɛŋ] *s.* choice.
gaei [gɑːi] *s.* mate.
gaeike [gɑːikə] *sn.* mate.
galm [gɔːlm] *s.* sound.
gâns [gɔːz] *adv.* very.
garje [gɑːrjə] *vv.* to collect, to gather.
gast [gɔːst] *s.* guest.
gat [gɔːt] *sn.* hole, opening.

gau [gəu] *adv.* quickly.
gavel [gɑːvəl] *s.* fork.
gea [grə] *sn.* region.
gean [grən] *iv.* 250. to go.
geandewei [ˈgrændəvəi] *adv.* by little and little.
gear [grər] *adv.* der oer gear wêze: to be about.
gebiede [gəˈbiːdə] *sv. II, a.* to command.
gebyt [gəˈbit] *sn.* set of teeth.
gebod [gəˈbɔd] *sn.* order.
gebrûk [gəˈbruk] *sn.* use.
geel [ge:l] *adj.* 163. yellow.
geest [ge:st] *s.* spirit.
gefal [gəˈfɔl] *sn.* case, event.
gegei [gəˈgai] *sn.* weeping.
geit [gaɪt] *s.* goat.
geklei [gəˈklaɪ] *sn.* lamenting.
gelyk [gəˈlik] *adj.* alike, right, equal, similar.
gelok [gəˈlɔk] *sn.* luck, happiness, fortune.
gemien [gəˈmiːən] *adj.* common; low, vulgar.
gemeente [gəˈme:ntə] *s.* municipality.
gemoed [gəˈmuːəd] *sn.* mind.
genamt [gəˈnɔmt] *s.* namesake.
genier [gəˈniːər] *s.* market-gardener.
genôch [gəˈnɔ:ɔg] *num.* enough.
gerdyn [gəˈdɪn] *sn.* blind, curtain.
geriif [gəˈri:v] *sn.* accommodation.
geryflik [gəˈriflɛk] *adj.* comfortable.
gerjuchtichheid [gəˈrɪɔxtɛx-haɪd] *s.* ground, domain.
gerocht [gəˈrɔxt] *sn.* 113. rumour.
geroft [gəˈroft] *sn.* 113. rumour.
gêrs [gɛːz] *sn.* grass.
gesicht [gəˈsɪxt] *sn.* sight; view.
geskrep [gəˈskrɛp] *sn.* stir, fuss.
gesnetter [gəˈsnɛtər] *sn.* chattering.

geur [gö·ər] *s.* scent, odour.
gewirde litte [gə'vödə lɪtə] *sv.*

VII, a. Lit him gewirde :
let him have his way.

gib [gɪb] *s.* wild-pigeon.

gjel [gi·əl] *adj.* 163. yellow.

gier [gi·ər] *s.* turn, swing.

giizje [gi:zjə] *vv.* to sneer, to
laugh jeeringly.

ginne [gönə] *vv.* not to grudge,
to allow.

ginst [gö:st] *s.* favour.

girdle [gölə] *s.* girdle.

Gjalt [gi·əlt] *mn.*

gjinn [gi·n] *pron. num.* none, no.

gjirrich [gi·rəç] *adj.* avaricious.

glâns [glö:z] *s.* lustre, glance,
glitter.

glânzich [glö:zəç] *adj.* glitter-
ing.

glêd [glē:d] *adj.* slippery.

glei [glai] *adj.* swollen.

gleon [glö·ən] *adj.* glowing, red-
hot.

glês [glē:z] *sn.* glass; pane.

glide [gli:də, glide] *sv.* I, a. to
glide, to slide.

glimme [glime] *sv.* III, d. to
glimmer, to glow.

gloeije [glu·iə] *vv.* to glow.

glûpe [glupə] *svv.* 248. to sneak.

gnauwe [gnə·üə] *vv.* to gnaw.

gnyskje [gniskjə] *vv.* to grin
slightly.

gnize [gni:zə] *vv.* to grin.

gnoarje [gnö·ərjə] *vv.* to growl,
to grumble.

gnob [gnob] *sn.* trifles, small
things.

gnuve [gny:və] *vv.* to peer, spy.

goai [go·i] *s.* oan 'e goai: in
train.

goaije [go·iə] *vv.* to throw.

goant! [gö·ənt] *int.* Laws!

goate, goatte [go·ətə, gö·ətə] *s.*
gutter.

gobje [gobjə] *vv.* to jest, to joke.

God [gød] *s.* God.

goe(d) [gu·əd, gu·ə] *adj.* good,
well; net goed: ill.

goe(d) [gu·əd, gu·ə] *sn.* good(s).

goedens [gu·əd·n̥z] *s.* goodness,
good-nature, clemency.

goederjowsk [gu·ədər·jəʊsk]
adj. liberal.

goedlik [gü·dlək] *adj.* good-
natured.

goedmeitsje ['gu·əd·maitsjə] *vv.*
246. to retrieve.

goedmoeds [gu·əd·mu·əd̥z] *adv.*
not in a passion.

goes [gu·əz] *s.* goose.

gol [gol] *adj.* frank, open-hearted.

golle [golə] *s.* hay-mow.

gong [gɔŋ] *s.* gait; course; pas-
sage; corridor.

goud [gö·d] *sn.* gold.

gouden [gö·dən] *adj.* gold,
golden.

goune [gu:nə] *s.* guilden.

graech [grä:ç] *adv. adj.* will-
ingly; eager, hungry.

grave [grä:və] *sv.* VI, a. to dig.

great [grö·ət, grø:t] *adj.* 165.
great.

greathaid ['grö·əthaid] *s.* great-
ness.

greatsk [grötsk] *adj.* proud.

greau [grü·əu] *s.* greaves, refusefat.

grêft [grē:ft, grēft] *s.* 152. moat.

greide [graidə] *s.* grass-land.

greidhoek ['graidhuk] *s.* pasture
district.

greppel, grippel [grəpəl, gripəl]
s. trench.

grien [grü·ən] *adj.* green.

grif [grɪf] *adv.* positively.

griis [grü:z] *adj.* grey.

grins [grü:z] *s.* frontier.

gripe [gripə] *svv.* 248. to
catch.

gripe [gripə] *s.* fork.

grypsjes [gripsjəz] *s.* 195. foolish
ideas.

grysjes [grisjəz] *s.* 195. foolish
gestures.

gritenij [gritə'neɪ] *s.* municipality.
 gritenijhús [gritə'neɪhys] *sn.* municipal house.
 gritsen [gritsən] *s.* 195. whims.
 Grytsje [gritsjə] *fn.* Maggie.
 groat [gro'ət] *sn.* 168. groats.
 grodzemods ['grodzəmodʒ] *sn.* dregs.
 groei [gruɪ] *s.* growth.
 groeije [gruɪə] *vv.* to grow.
 groeisum [gruɪsəm] *adj.* helping growth (of weather).
 groetenis ['gru'ət(ə)nɛʒ] *s.* salutation, regards.
 groppe [gropə] *s.* stable-trench.
 grôt [grɔ:t] *sn.* 168. groats.
 grou [grɔʊ] *adj.* big; coarse.
 Grou [grɔʊ] *gn.* village in Friesland.
 groun [grun] *s.* ground.
 grounich [grunəŋ] *adj. adv.* opaque.
 grounlizzing ['grũlizəŋ] *s.* foundation.
 grouwelich [grɔʊ've:ləŋ] *adj.* excessive.
 grús [grys] *sn.* grit.
 gûd [gʊd] *sn.* things; texture.
 gûdden [gʊdɔn] *ind. pr.* some.
 guds [gʊdʒ] *s.* horse.
 gûds [gʊdʒ] *ind. pr.* some.
 gûle [gu:lə] *vv.* to cry.
 gûnzje [gũ:zjə] *vv.* to hum.

H

ha, habbe, hawwe [hɑ, hɑbə, hɑvə] *iv.* 250. to have.
 haed [hɑ:d] *sn.* head.
 haeije [hɑ:ɪə] *vv.* to make hay.
 haeijer [hɑ:ɪər] *s.* haymaker.
 haest [hɑ:st] *s.* haste, hurry.
 haestje [hɑ:sjə] *vv.* to hurry.
 haffelje ['hɑfəljə] *vv.* to nibble.
 hakke [hɑkə] *s.* heel.
 hâlde [hɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to hold.

haloazje [hɑ'lo'əzjə] *sn.* watch.
 hals [hɔlʒ] *s.* neck.
 hân [hɑ:n] *s.* hand.
 handelje ['hɑndəljə] *vv.* to act; to behave; to trade.
 handich [hɑndəŋ] *adj. adv.* handy; quickly.
 hânfol ['hɑ:fɔl] *sn.* handful.
 hânsel [hɑ:səl] *sn.* handle.
 hânsum [hɑ:səm] *adj.* fit, easy, tractable.
 hantwîrk ['hɑntvœrk] *sn.* trade.
 hap [hɑp] *s.* bite, bit.
 harder [hɑdər] *s.* shepherd.
 harkje [hɑrkjə] *vv.* to listen.
 Harns [hɑ:z] *gn.* Harlingen, a town in Friesland.
 harren! [hɑrən] *int.* hither.
 harsens [hɑsɛz] *s.* 195. 152. brain.
 hart(e) [hɑt, hɑtə] *sn.* 152. heart.
 hast [hɑst] *adv.* almost, nearly, soon.
 hastich [hɑstəŋ] *adj.* hasty.
 hauk [hɑʊk] *s.* hawk.
 hazze [hɑzə] *s.* hare.
 hea [hɪə] *sn.* hay.
 heafek ['hɪfɛk] *sn.* hay-mow.
 heak [hɪək] *s.* 160. hook.
 heakkel [hɪkəl, hɛkəl] *s.* 124. rake to clean ditches.
 heakkelje [hɪkəljə, hɛkəljə] *vv.* 124. to rake out ditches.
 heal [hɪəl] *adj.* half.
 healwei ['hɪɛlvi] *adj.* half-way.
 hear(e) [hɪər, hɪərə] *s.* lord.
 heare [hɪərə] *vv.* 97. to hear.
 hearlik [hɪərɛk] *adj.* brilliant; delicious.
 hearlikheid ['hɪərɛkhaɪd] *s.* magnificence.
 hearre [hɪərə] *vv.* 97. to hear.
 heas [hɪ:ɛz] *adj.* hoarse.
 heech [he:ŋ] *adj.* high.
 Heech [he:ŋ] *gn.* village in Friesland.
 heel [he:l] *adj.* 163. whole.
 heelje [he:ljə] *vv.* to heal.

hegeskoalle [he'gə'skōd̥lə] *s.* university.
heide [haid̥ə] *s.* heath.
hei-krewei [haid̥krəvaɪ] *s.* toil.
heine [hain̥ə] *vv.* to catch.
heislik [haisl̥ək] *adj. adv.* horrible, horribly.
heit [hait̥] *s.* father.
heitelân [haid̥tələ:n] *sn.* father-land.
helder [heldər] *adj.* bright, clear.
helendal [he'lən'dəl] *adv.* entirely.
helje [heljə] *vv.* to fetch.
helm [hɛlm] *s.* strength, force.
help [hɛlp] *s.* help.
helpe [hɛlpə] *sv.* III, d. to help.
helt(e) [hɛlt, hɛltə] *s.* half.
helter [hɛltər] *sn.* halter.
herberge [hɛrbergə] *s.* 152. inn.
hern(e) [hɛn, hɛnə] *s.* 152. corner.
hersens [hɛsɛ̃z̥] *s.* 152. 195. brain.
hert(e) [hɛt, hɛtə] *sn.* 152. heart.
hy [hɛi] *pers. pr.* he.
hichte [hɪxtə] *s.* height.
Hidde [hɪd̥ə] *mn.*
hiel [hi̯ɛl] *adj.* 163. whole.
hieltyd [hɪltiɔ̃] *adv.* continually.
hiem [hi̯ɛm] *sn.* premises, farm-yard.
hier [hi̯ɛr] *sn.* hair.
hier [hi̯ɛr] *s.* hire, rent.
hiere [hi̯ɛrə] *vv.* to hire, to let, to rent.
hikke [hɪkə] *s.* railing.
hilde [hɔ̃ldə] *s.* homage.
hillich [hɪlɛ̃g̊] *adj.* holy.
himd [hɪmɔ̃] *sn.* shirt.
himel [himɛl] *s.* heaven.
himelsk [himɛlsk] *adj.* heavenly.
himmel [himɛl] *adj.* clean.
himmelje [himɛljə] *vv.* to clean.
hymphamp [hɪmɪfɪmp] *s.* medley.
hin [hɪn] *s.* hen.

hin! [hɪn] *int.* see!
hinger [hɪŋər] *s.* hangman.
hingje [hɪŋjə] *sv.* III, d. to hang.
hinkje [hɪŋkjə] *sv.* III, d. to limp.
hinne [hɪnə] *adv.* away.
hinnegean [hɪnɛgr̥ən] *iv.* 250, to go away; to pass.
hynsder [hɪndər, hɪzder] *sn.* horse.
hynst [hɪnst] *s.* stallion.
hynstebloem [hɪnstɛblɔ̃m] *s.* dandelion.
hynsteride [hɪnstɛrɪd̥ə] *sv.* I, a, to ride a horse.
hird [hɔ̃d] *s.* hearth.
hird [hɔ̃d] *adj. adv.* hard(ly); quick(ly).
hirdsherne [hɔ̃dʒ̥hɛnə] *s.* fire-side.
hirdshoeke [hɔ̃dʒ̥hukə] *s.* fire-side.
hise [hisə] *vv.* to hoist.
hja [hi̯ɑ, ja] *pers. pr.* she; they.
hjar [hɑr] *poss. pr.* her; their.
hjelt [jɛlt] *s.* handle, hilt.
hjerst [hi̯ɛst] *s.* autumn.
hjerstmis [hi̯ɛsmɛ̃z̥] *adv.* in autumn.
hjidde [hi̯ɪd̥ə] *s.* flax-fibres, hards.
hjir(re) [hi̯ɪr, hi̯ɪrə] *adv.* here.
hjirfen [hi̯ɪfɛn] *adv.* 253. of this, hereof.
hjirmei [hi̯ɪmaɪ] *adv.* 253. with this.
hjirsa [hi̯ɪrsɑ] *adv.* here.
hjitte [hi̯ɪtə] *sv.* VII, a. to name, to call; to order.
hjoed [ju̯ɔ̃d̥] *adv.* to-day.
hjouwer [ju̯u̯ɛr] *s.* oats.
ho [hu] *adv.* how.
hoanne [hɔ̃ɑnə] *s.* cock.
hoarn [hɔ̃ɛn] *s.* horn.
hoarntou [hɔ̃ɑntɔ̃u] *sn.* horn-rope.
hoarsride [hɔ̃ɑsrɪd̥ə] *sv.* I, a, to ride a horse.

hoarte [hōatə] *vv.* to jolt.
hoas [hō'əʒ] *s.* stocking.
hoastje [hōasjə] *vv.* to cough.
hoed [hu'əd] *s.* hat.
hoeden [hu'ədən] *adj.* 104, 3. cautious.
hoef [hu:v] *s.* hoof.
hoege [hugə] *vv.* 113. to want, to need.
hoek(e) [huk, hukə] *s.* corner, hook.
hoekbak ['hukəbək] *int.* (used in lifting a child).
hoep [hup] *s.* hoop.
hoeve [hu:və] *vv.* 113. to want, to need.
hōf [hō:v] *sn.* garden; court.
hok [høk] *sn.* kennel.
hok, hokker [hok, hokər] *int.* *pr.* what.
hokkerdeis [hokər'daiz] *adv.* the other day, lately.
hol [həl] *adj. adv.* hollow; violently.
holle [holə] *s.* head.
hommels [homəlʒ] *adv.* suddenly.
hō'n [hun] *int. pr.* what.
hondert [hondət] *num.* 155. hundred.
honear [hu'nɪər] *adv.* when, at what time.
honger [honər] *s.* hunger.
hongerich ['honərəġ] *adj.* hungry.
hongerje ['honərjə] *vv.* to suffer hunger.
hoopje [hō:pjə] *vv.* to hope.
hope [hō:pə] *s.* hope.
hottefylje ['hōtəfɪljə] *vv.* to carp.
hou! [hoʊ] *int.* ho! stop! way!
houn [hun] *s.* dog.
hounsk [hū:sk] *adj. adv.* doggish, dogged(ly).
hout [hōüt] *sn.* wood.
houwe [hōüə] *vv.* to hew.
howol [hu'vɔl] *conj.* though.
hûd [hu:d] *s.* hide.

hûl [hyl] *s.* shell.
hûnderst [hundəst] *num.* hundredth.
hûndert [hundət] *num.* 155. hundred.
hune [hynə] *vv.* to tease, to nag.
húnlik [hỹ:lək] *adj.* aggravating.
hûntheijer ['hunthaɪər] *s.* noisy child.
hûs [hu:ʒ] *sn.* house.
hûsfrousaem [hysfrūs'fɑ:m] *s.* cook-housekeeper.
hûsgenoat ['hysxəno'ət] *s.* inmate.
hûshâlde ['hyshə'də] *sv.* VII, c. to keep house.
hûsman ['hyzmən] *s.* husband-man.
hústek ['hystek] *sn.* roof.
hutte [hötə] *s.* cabin.
hwa [vɑ:] *int. pr.* who.
hwennear [vɔ'nɪər] *adv.* when.
hwent [vɔnt] *conj.* for.
hwer(rə) [vɛr, vɛrə] *adv.* where.
hweryn [vɛr'in] *adv.* 253. wherein.
hweroer [vɛr'u'ər] *adv.* 253. about what.
hwertroch [vɛ'troġ] *adv.* 253. by what.
hwerút [vɛr'yt] *adv.* 253. whence.
hwet(te) [vɔt, vɔtə] *ind. and int. pr.* what.

I

ich [ɪx] *s.* edge, margin.
ider [ɪdər] *ind. pr.* every one.
ider-en-ien ['ɪdərən'ɪən] *ind. pr.* everybody.
ien [ɪən] *num. ind. pr.* one, somebody.
yen [jɪn] *refl. pr.* 234. oneself.
ien-en-tweintich ['jɪnəntwaɪntəġ] *num.* twenty-one.
ienfâld ['i'æfə:d] *s.* naturalness, simplicity.
ienfâldich [i'æfə:dəġ] *adj.* simple, humble.

ien(n)ichst [i·ənəxst, jɪnəxst] *adj.* only.

ienkear [i·əŋkr̥ər] *adv.* once.

ienlik [i·ələk, jɪlək] *adj.* alone.

ienmel [i·əməl] *adv.* once.

ienris [i·ər̥ɛz] *adv.* once.

iens [i·əz] *adv.* once; of one accord.

iensum [i·əsəm] *adj.* solitary.

iepen [i·əpən] *adj.* open.

iepenbier [i·əpəm'bi·ər] *adj.* public.

iepenbierje [i·əpəm'bi·ərjə] *vv.* to publish; to disclose.

iepenje [i·əpənjə] *vv.* to open.

ier [i·ər] *s.* ear.

ier [i·ər] *s.* vein.

ier [i·ər] *adj. adv.* early.

ierde [i·ədə] *s.* earth.

ierdkarre [i·ɪtkərə] *s.* cart.

ierdryk [i·ədrik] *sn.* the earth.

yeske [jɪskə] *s.* ashes.

yet(tə) [jɪt, jɪtə] *adv.* yet.

yet(tə)ris [jɪtr̥ɛz] *adv.* once more.

yettik [jɪtək] *s.* vinegar.

ieu [i·ū] *s.* century.

iis [i·z] *sn.* ice.

ik [ɪk] *pers. pr.* I.

yl [ɪl] *sn.* callosity.

immen [ɪmən] *ind. pr.* somebody.

in [ən] *art.* a.

yn [ɪn] *adv. prep.* in.

yngean [ɪŋgr̥ən] *iv.* 250. to enter, to walk in.

ingel [ɪŋəl] *s.* angel.

Ingelân [ɪŋələ:n] *gn.* England.

yngewant [ɪŋgəvənt] *sn.* ent-
tails.

ynhâlde [ɪnhə:də] *sv.* VII, c. to contain; to restrain.

ynhâlden [ɪnhə:dən] *s.* 195. frame, constitution.

ynheakje [ɪhiskjə] *vv.* to hook in, to hitch.

ynhiere [ɪnhi·ərə] *vv.* to hire again.

ynhouten [ɪnhəütən] *s.* 195. frame-timbers.

yn-ienen [ɪn'i·ənən] *adv.* immediately.

ynjaen [ɪjɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to administer; to suggest.

inkel [ɪŋkəl] *adj. num.* single.

inket [ɪŋkət] *s.* ink.

ynkomme [ɪŋkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to enter.

ynljeaf [ɪlɪr̥əv̥] *adj.* dear, beloved.

ynlik [ɪlək] *adj.* inner; cordial.

ynlizze [ɪlɪzə] *iv.* 250. to lay in; to preserve.

inoar [ə'nūər] *rec. pr.* each other.

ynpakke [ɪmpakə] *vv.* to pack in.

ynswart [ɪswat] *adj.* very black.

ynswiet [ɪswi·ət] *adj.* very sweet.

ystermint [ɪstr̥'mɪnt] *sn.* instrument.

it [ət] *art.* the.

it [ət] *pers. and ind. pr.* it.

ite [itə] *sv.* I, b. to eat.

iten [itən] *sn.* meal; food.

itjinge [ət'jɪŋə] *dem. pr.* what.

ytlike [ɪtləkə] *num.* several.

iver [i:vər] *s.* diligence.

iwich [i:vəŋ] *adj.* eternal.

iwichheid [ɪvəŋhaɪd] *s.* eternity.

izer [i:zər, i:zɔr] *sn.* iron.

izeren [i:zərən] *adj.* iron.

J

ja [jɑ, jɑ:] *adv.* yes.

jachtsje [jɑxtsjə] *vv.* to run up and down.

jaen [jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give.

jak [jɑk] *sn.* jacket.

jamk [jamk] *adv.* often.

jammer [jamər] *s.* It is jammer: it is a pity.

Jan [jɑn] *mn.* John.

jarre [jɑrə] *s.* dung-water.

jas [jɑs] *s.* coat.

jeft(e) [jɛft, jɛftə] *s.* gift.

jeije [jaǽ] *vv.* 246. to hunt.
jelne [jelnə, jeln] *s.* ell.
jern [jɛn] *sn.* yarn.
jerne [jɛnə] *adv.* willingly.
Jeruzalem [jə'ryzələm] *gn.*
 Jerusalem.
jewiel [jə'vi:əl] *sn.* jewel.
Jesus [je:zəʒ] *pn.* Jesus.
je [jə, joʊ] *pers. pr.* 228. you (ye).
jicht [jɪxt] *s.* gout.
jier [ji:ər] *sn.* year.
jierdei [ʼjidi] *s.* birthday.
jierrich [jirəʒ] *adj.* aged.
jiers [ji:əʒ] *adv.* yearly.
jiette [jɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to pour.
jiffer [jɪfər, jöfər] *s.* 158. miss.
jild [jɪld] *sn.* money.
jilde [jɪldə] *sv.* III, d. to cost; to regard.
Jilke [jɪlkə] *mn.*
jimme [jimə] *pers. pr.* you.
jimme [jimə] *poss. pr.* your.
jimmer [jimər] *adv.* ever.
jin [jɪn] *adv. prep.* against, to.
jinder [jɪndər] *adv.* yonder.
jins [jɪ:z] *poss. pr.* 233. your.
jinse [jɪ:sə] *adj.* yon.
jinsen [jɪ:sən] *adv.* yonder.
jinter [jɪntər] *adv.* yonder.
jister [jöstər] *adv.* yesterday.
jo [joʊ] *pers. pr.* 228. you.
jok [jɔk] *sn.* 155. yoke.
jokje [jɔkjə] *vv.* 155. to itch.
jong [jɔŋ] *adj.* young.
jongfolk [ʼjɔŋfɔlk] *sn.* youth.
jonggûd [ʼjɔŋgûd] *sn.* young cattle.
jou [joʊ] *poss. pr.* your.
joun [jun] *s.* evening.
jouns [jũ:z] *adv.* in the evening.
jounstjer [ʼjũ:stjɛr] *s.* evening-star.
jountiid [ʼjuntid] *s.* evening-hour, evenfall.
ju [jɔ] *pers. pr.* 227.
ju [jɔ] *s.* in **fikse ju**: a stalwart fellow.
jui [jœɪ] *s.* debauch.

jûk [juk] *sn.* 155. yoke.
jûkel [jukəl] *s.* icicle.
Jûkelbird [ʼjukəlbɔd] *pn.* the winter.
jûkje [jukjə] *vv.* 155. to itch.

K

kachel [kaxəl] *s.* stove.
kaei [ka'i] *s.* key.
kaem [kɑ:m] *s.* comb.
kâld [kɑ:d] *adj.* cold.
kammenet [kɑmə'net] *sn.* cabinet.
kanne [kənə] *s.* jug.
kant [kənt] *s.* border, side.
kantelje [ʼkəntəlʒə] *vv.* to topple over.
kaper [kɑ:pər] *s.* privateer.
kar [kɑr] *s.* choice.
karre [kɑrə] *s.* cart.
Karst [kɑst] *mn.*
kas [kɑs] *s.* cupboard; wardrobe.
kastleîn [kɑs'lain] *s.* innkeeper.
kat [kɑt] *s.* cat.
keal [krəl] *sn.* calf.
keal [krəl] *adj.* bald, callow.
keakelje [krəkəlʒə] *vv.* 165. to cackle.
keap [krəp] *s.* 160. 161. purchase.
keapje [krəpjə] *iv.* 160. 161. 250. to buy, to purchase.
keapman [ʼkɛəpmən] *s.* merchant.
keapmanske [ʼkɛəpmɔnskə] *sn.* merchant-woman.
kear [krəər] *s.* turn, time.
kearel [krərəl] *s.* fellow.
keatling [ʼkɛətlɪŋ, ʼkɛtlɪŋ] *sn.* 124. chain.
keel [ke:l] *s.* 163. throat.
kein [kain] *adj.* proper, nice.
kel [kel] *adj.* 124. **kel wirde**: to be startled.
kelyn [kə'lin] *sn.* cornelian.
kenin [kə'nin, knin] *s.* rabbit.
këning [kə:nəŋ] *s.* king.

keninkryk [ˈkø:nəŋkrik] *sn.* kingdom.
kenne [kinə] *iv.* 249. to know.
keppel [kəpəl] *s.* herd, flock.
kerl [kəl] *s.* grain.
kern [kən] *s.* 152. notch.
kertier [kəˈtiər] *sn.* quarter.
kerve [kervə] *sv.* III, b. to notch, to carve.
kеситен [kəˈzitən] *sn.* so much hay as a cow eats in a winter.
kiel [ki·əl] *s.* 163. throat.
kies [ki·əʒ] *s.* grinder.
kieze [ki·əzə] *sv.* II, a. to choose.
kile [kilə] *s.* wedge.
kylje [kiljə] *vv.* to wedge.
kinde [kōndə] *s.* knowledge.
kinne [kinə] *iv.* 249. can, may, to be able.
kinst [køːst] *s.* art.
kypje [kipjə] *vv.* to look.
kyps [kips] *s.* woman's hat.
kiste [kistə] *s.* chest.
kitelje [ˈkiteljə] *vv.* to tickle.
kiuw [kiuw] *s.* gill.
kjel [kiəl, kəl] *adj.* 124. *See* kel.
kjeld [kiəld] *s.* cold.
kjelderich [ˈkiəldərɛŋ] *adj. adv.* cold(ly).
klabats [kləˈbɔts] *s.* riding-whip.
klaei [kla·i] *s.* clay.
klam [kləm] *s.* 152. catch; stress.
klank [klɔŋk] *s.* sound.
klaphalzje [ˈklaphɔlzjə] *vv.* to clack the bill.
klapperje [ˈklapərjə] *vv.* to clap, to rattle.
klas [klɔs] *s.* class.
klaver [klɔːvər] *s.* clover.
klauwe [klɔ·üə] *vv.* to scratch, to scrawl.
klean [klɪrən] *s.* 195. clothes.
kleankas [ˈklɪrən̥kəs] *s.* wardrobe.
klear [klɪrər] *adj. adv.* clear(ly), pure(ly), evident(ly), ready.
kleaune [klɔ·ənə] *s.* clew.
kledaeze [kleˈdɔːzjə] *s.* dress.

kleije [kla·iə] *vv.* 246. to complain.
kleur [klɔ·ər] *s.* colour.
klippe [klɪbə] *s.* a large block or pile (e.g. of hay or peat).
klieber [kliːbər] *s.* heap, crowd, troop.
klien [kli·ən] *adj.* slender, slim.
klimme [klɪmə] *sv.* III, d. to climb.
klinke [klin̥kə] *sv.* III, d. to clink.
kliuwe [kliuwə] *sv.* I, c. to climb.
kloek [kluːk, kluk] *adj.* sparing, economic.
kloer [klur·ər] *s.* claw.
klok [klɔk] *s.* clock.
klomsk [klɔmsk] *adj.* chilly.
klopje [klɔpjə] *vv.* to knock.
klots [klɔts] *s.* cap, barret.
klucht [klɔxt] *s.* 113. farce, fun.
kluchtich [klɔxtəŋ] *adj.* 113. funny.
kluft [klɔft] *s.* 113. farce, fun.
kluftich [klɔftəŋ] *adj.* 113. funny.
klúnje [klypə] *vv.* to walk on skates off the ice.
klús [kluːʒ] *s.* hermitage; cottage; cell.
klute [klytə] *s.* clod.
knarse [knasə] *vv.* 152. to gnash.
knerse [knəsə] *vv.* 152. to gnash.
knetsje [knetsjə] *vv.* to knead.
knibbel [knɪbəl] *s.* knee.
knieze [kni·əzə] *vv.* to bruise.
knipe [knipə] *sv.* 248. to pinch.
knoop [knoːp] *s.* lie; button.
knop [knɔp] *s.* knob, knop, bud.
koai [kɔa·i] *s.* nest-egg.
koaije [ko·iə] *vv.* 246. to chew.
koaitsje [koˈitsjə] *vv.* 246. to cook, to boil.
koal [ko·əl] *s.* cabbage.
koalsied [ˈkɔːlsi·əd] *sn.* cole-seed.

- koarste** [kōastə] *s.* crust.
koart [kōat] *adj.* short.
koartkearich [kōat'kri·ərəġ] *adj.* surly.
koarts [kō'əts] *s.* fever.
kobbe [kō'bə] *s.* fishing-net.
koel [ku·əl] *adj.* cool, fresh.
koelje [kūoljə] *vv.* to cool.
koer [ku·ər] *s.* basket.
koes(kes) [kus, kuskəʒ] *adv.* quietly, sheltered.
kôgje [kō:gjə] *vv.* 246. to chew.
komfoar [kō'fōər] *s.* 138. chafing-dish.
komme [komə] *s.* IV, b. to come.
kommedeare [komə'di·ərə] *vv.* 165. to command.
komst(e) [komst, komstə] *s.* coming.
kop [kəp] *s.* pate; **op 'e kop ôf:** exactly.
kop [kop] *s.* litre.
kost [kōst] *s.* meat, food; board.
kosten [kōstən] *s.* 195. costs.
kou [kou] *s.* cow.
kracht [krəxt] *s.* 113. strength, force.
kracht [krəxt] *s.* 113. water-bottle.
kraeb [krə:b] *s.* crab.
kraech [krə:ġ] *s.* collar, cape.
kraeije [krə'iə] *vv.* to crow.
kraft [kraft] *s.* 113. water-bottle, caraffe.
krante [krəntə] *s.* newspaper.
kras [krəs] *adj. adv.* hale, clever; bold.
kreakje [kri·əkjə] *vv.* 160. to crack, to creak.
kreem [kri·əm] *s.* stall, stand; child-bed.
kreas [kri·əʒ] *adj. adv.* neat(ly), clean(ly).
kreauwe [kri·ouə] *vv.* to quarrel.
kreazens [kri·əʒəʒ] *s.* neatness.
krêbbe [krə:bə] *s.* crib.
krêft [krə:ft] *s.* 113. strength, force.
- krêftich** [krəftəġ] *adj.* strong.
krekt [krəkt] *adj. adv.* exact(ly).
kreune [krə:nə] *vv.* to croon, to groan.
krigel [kri:gəl] *adj.* cross.
kriich [kri:ġ] *s.* fight, competition.
krije [krəiə] *vv.* 246. to obtain, to acquire.
krimpe [krimpə] *sv.* III, d. to crimp, to shrink.
kringe [krɪŋə] *sv.* III, d. to throng, to crowd.
krite [kritə] *sv.* I, b. to cry, to weep.
krite [kritə] *s.* region, district.
kröade [krə·ədə] *s.* wheel-bar-row.
kroan [krə·ən] *s.* crown; chandelier.
krob [krob] *s.* beetle.
krôdde [krə·də] *s.* field-mustard.
kroes [kru:ʒ] *adj.* curly, wrinkled.
krom [krom] *adj.* 155. curved.
krûd [kru:ð] *sn.* herb; gunpowder.
krûm [krum] *adj.* 155. curved.
krûpe [krupə] *sv.* 248. to creep, to crawl.
krûpyn [krup'in] *sn.* cot.
krús [krys] *sn.* cross; small of the back.
krúse [krysə] *vv.* to cross; to cruise; to crucify.
krúslings ['kryslɪŋz] *adj.* cross-wise.
kuche [kōxə] *vv.* to cough.
kuer [ky·ər] *s.* whim, caprice.
kuijer [kœiər] *s.* stroll.
kûper [kupər] *s.* cooper.
kwael [kwə:l] *s.* complaint, disease.
kwea [kwri·ə] *adj.* bad.
kwealik [kwri·ələk] *adj. adv.* wrong(ly), scarcely.
kwele [kwei·lə] *vv.* to warble.
kwikker [kwikər] *adj.* neat.
kwyt [kwit] *adj.* lost.

L

laed [lɑ:d] *sn.* drawer.
 laem [lɑ:m] *sn.* lamb.
 laitsje [laitsjə] *vv.* 246. to laugh.
 lân [lɑ:n] *sn.* land, field.
 lang [lɑŋ] *adj.* long.
 langhalzje [ˈlɑŋhɑlzjə] *vv.* to long.
 langskonk [ˈlɑŋskonk] *s.* gnat.
 langst [lɑŋst] *s.* longing.
 langsum [lɑŋsəm] *adj.* slow.
 lâns [lɑ:z] *adv.* along.
 lânsman [ˈlɑ:zmɑn] *s.* native.
 lape [lɑ:pə] *s.* patch.
 lapje [lɑpjə] *vv.* to patch.
 latte [lɑtə] *s.* lath.
 Lauwers [lɑ-ŭəz] *gn.* a small river in Friesland.
 lavearje [lɑ-ˈvɛrjə] *vv.* to tack.
 lea [li-ə] *s.* 195. body.
 lean [li-ən] *sn.* wages.
 leane [li-ənə] *s.* lane.
 leanje [liɛnə] *vv.* to reward.
 lear [li-ər] *s.* doctrine.
 lear [li-ər] *sn.* leather.
 leare [li-ərə] *vv.* to teach; to learn.
 lears [li-əz] *s.* boot.
 leauwe [liouə] *vv.* to believe.
 leech [le:ġ] *adj.* low.
 leech [le:ġ] *adj.* empty.
 leechlân [ˈle:glɑ:n] *sn.* lowland.
 leed [le:d] *sn.* grief.
 leelje [le:ljə] *s.* lily.
 leep [le:p] *s.* peewit.
 lef [lef] *adj.* cowardly.
 leffert [lefət] *s.* coward.
 leije [la-iə] *s.* small and shallow ditch.
 leikje [laikjə] *vv.* to dredge.
 lekkage [leˈkɑ:zjə] *s.* leakage.
 lekkens [lekəz] *adj.* cloth.
 lekskoaije [ˈleksko-iə] *vv.* to find fault.
 leppel [lepəl] *s.* spoon.
 les [les] *s.* lesson.

lêsbboek [ˈle:zbuk] *sn.* reading-book.
 lêst [le:st] *s.* load, burden.
 lêsten [le:sn] *adv.* lately.
 lêstich [lestəġ] *adj.* troublesome.
 let [let] *adj.* late.
 lêze [le:zə] *sv.* V, a. to read.
 libben [libən] *sn.* life.
 libben [libən] *adj.* alive, lively.
 libje [libjə] *vv.* to live.
 licht [lixt] *adj.* *adv.* light(ly), easy, easily.
 lid [lɪd] *sn.* limb; member; joint.
 lid [lɪd] *sn.* cover, lid.
 liede [li-ədə] *vv.* 246. to lead.
 liede [li-ədə] *vv.* 246. to ring.
 liem [li-əm] *sn.* loam.
 liep [li-əp] *adj.* cunning, sly.
 liepe [li-əpə] *vv.* to cry.
 liepens [li-əpəz] *s.* slyness.
 liet [li-ət] *sn.* song.
 lige [li:gə] *sv.* II, a. to lie, tell lies.
 liif [li:v] *sn.* body, belly.
 liifdracht [ˈli:vdrɑxt] *s.* wearing apparel.
 liis [li:z] *s.* flag, water-flag.
 lij [lei] *adj.* lee, sheltered.
 lije [leiə] *vv.* 246. to endure; to tolerate.
 lijen [lei-ən] *sn.* suffering.
 lyk [lik] *adj.* equal.
 like [likə] *adv.* like, equally.
 likernôch [ˈlikərnə:ġ] *adv.* almost.
 lykhâlde [ˈlikhɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. neither win nor lose.
 lykje [likjə] *vv.* to resemble.
 lykwols [ˈlikvolz] *adv.* however.
 lilk [lɪlk] *adj.* ugly; angry.
 lilkens [lɪlkəz] *s.* ugliness; anger.
 Linde [lɪndə] *gn.* a river in Friesland.
 line [linə] *s.* line, string.
 linich [linəġ] *adj.* supple.
 linker [lɪŋkər] *adj.* left.
 linnen [lɪnən] *sn.* linen.

lins [lĩ:ž] *adj.* empty.
lipe [lipə] *vv.* to cry.
lippe [lipə] *s.* lip.
lyts [lits] *adj.* little, small.
lytsens [litsəž] *s.* littleness, smallness.
lytsfeint ['litsfaɪnt] *s.* second servant.
litte [lɪtə] *sv.* VII, a. to let.
lizze [lɪzə] *sv.* VI, a. to lie.
lizze [lɪzə] *iv.* 250. to lay.
liuw [liuw] *s.* lion.
lizich [lɪ:zəŋ] *adj.* grown with flags.
ljeaf [lɪrəv] *adj.* dear.
ljeafde [lɪrəvdə] *s.* love.
ljeaflik [lɪrəvlək] *adj.* lovely.
ljedder [liədər] *s.* ladder.
ljeppe [liəpə] *vv.* to spring with a pole.
ljip [liɪp] *s.* peewit.
ljirre [liɪrə] *s.* smoked beef.
ljisk [liɪsk] *s.* groin.
ljocht [liəxt] *sn.* light.
ljochtblau [liəxtbləu] *adj.* light blue.
ljochtgrien [liəxtgri:ən] *adj.* light green.
Ljouwert [liəʊt] *gn.* town in Friesland (*Dutch:* Leeuwarden).
ljue [liə] *s.* 195. people, folk.
ljurk [liörk] *s.* lark.
ljuwe [liuwə, liöə] *s.* people, folk.
loai [lo'i] *adj.* lazy.
loaikje [lɔɪkʲə] *vv.* to be lazy, to idle.
loaitsje [lo'itsjə] *vv.* 246. to look.
loane [lo:ənə] *s.* loan.
locht [loxt] *s.* sky.
lochts [loxts, loxs] *adv.* to the left.
loegje, loeije [lu:gjə, lu'ie] *vv.* 246. to pile up.
loere [lu:ərə] *vv.* to watch, to spy.
lof [lof] *sn.* leaves.

loft [loft] *s.* sky.
lofter [loftər] *adj.* left.
lofts [lofts] *adv.* to the left.
lôge [lɔ:gə] *s.* flame, blaze.
lok [lok] *sn.* luck, happiness.
lokkich [lɔkəŋ] *adj.* happy.
lokwinsk ['lokuɪnsk] *s.* congratulation.
lompert [lɔmpət] *s.* rude fellow.
longe [lɔŋə] *s.* lung.
lonkje [lɔŋkjə] *vv.* to ogle.
loom [lo:m] *adj.* heavy, slow.
los [los, lɔs] *adj.* loose.
losmeitsje ['losmaɪtsjə] *vv.* 246. to loose.
lot [lot] *sn.* fate, lot; ticket.
lotsje [lotsjə] *vv.* to draw lots; to draw for the conscription.
lottersdei ['lɔtəzdaɪ] *s.* day of drawing for the conscription.
lûd [lu:d] *sn.* sound.
lûd [lu:d] *adj.* loud.
lûke [lukə] *svv.* 248. to draw.

M

Maeije [ma'ie] *s.* May; the 12th of May.
Maert [mɑ:t] *s.* March.
maertebloom ['mɑ:təblom] *s.* snowdrop.
maet [mɑ:t] *s.* comrade, mate.
mage [mɑ:gə] *s.* stomach.
maitiid ['maɪtid] *s.* may-time.
mâl [mæ:l] *adj.* foolish, mad.
malkoar [mæl'ko:ər, mæl'kōar] *rec. pr.* each other.
man [mən] *s.* man; husband.
mank [mənɔk] *prep.* among.
manljue [mɔ:lɪə] *s. plur.* men-folk.
mannich [mənəŋ] *num.* many, several.
mannich-ien ['mənəgi:ən] *ind. pr.* many a man.
mânsk [mɔ:sk] *adj.* strong, powerful.
mar [mɑr] *s.* mere, lake.

mar [mɑr] *adv. conj.* but, only.
marse [mɑsə] *s.* pedlar's pack.
masine [mɑ'sinə] *s.* engine, machine.
master [mɑstər] *s.* master, teacher.
master(s)ke [mɑstərke, mɑstəkə] *s.* mistress.
me [mə] *ind. pr.* one, man, people.
meager [mrægər] *adj.* meagre.
meale, mealle [mrələ, miələ] *vv.* to grind.
meane [mrənə] *vv.* to mow.
mear [mrər] *adv.* more.
meast [mrəst] *adv.* most.
meastentiids ['mrəstenti:dʒ] *adv.* generally.
mêd [mɛ:d] *sn.* mowing-land.
mei [mai] *adv. prep.* with.
meidet ['maidət] *conj.* with that.
meidwaen ['maidwɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to join, to help in doing.
meije [maïə] *iv.* 249. may, to be allowed; to fancy.
meiminske ['maimĩ:skə] *s.* fellow man.
mei't [maït] *conj.* with that.
meitsje [maïtsjə] *vv.* 246. to make.
mekeare [mɛ'krərə] *vv.* to fail.
mekoar [mɛ'koər] *rec. pr.* each other.
melke [mɛlkə] *sv.* III, d. to milk.
mem [mɛm] *s.* mother.
memmewille ['mɛmɛvɪlə] *s.* maternal joy.
men [mɛn] *ind. pr.* one, man, people.
mennich [mɛnɛŋ] *num.* many, several.
merke [mɛrkə] *sv.* III, b. to mark; to observe.
merke [mɛrkə] *s.* fair.
mês [mɛ:s] *sn.* knife.
mesk [mɛsk] *s.* mesh.
mêst [mɛ:st] *s.* mast.

mestelbank ['mɛsɛlbɑŋk] *s.* mast-step.
mette [mɛtə] *vv.* 246. to meet.
mich [mɪχ] *s.* gnat, midge.
middei ['mɪdi] *s.* midday, noon.
midden [mɪdɛn] *sn.* middle.
mids [mɪdʒ] *adv.* amidst.
miede [mi'ɛdə] *s.* meadow.
miene [mi'ənə] *vv.* to mean, to suppose.
miening [mi'ənɛŋ] *s.* meaning, opinion.
mienskiplik [mi'ɛ'skiplɛk] *adj.* common.
mier [mi'ər] *s.* mower.
miette [mɪrtə] *sv.* II, b. to measure.
miette [mɪrtə] *s.* measure.
mije [mɛïə] *vv.* to avoid.
mijen [mɛïɛn] *adj.* timid.
mil [mɔl] *s.* waist.
myld [mɪld] *adj.* lenient, soft.
myldens [mɪldɛz, mɪldɔz] *s.* softness.
miljoen [mɛl'ju:ən] *num.* million.
min [mɪn] *adj.* little, mean.
myn [mɪn] *poss. pr.* my.
minder [mɪndər] *adv.* less, inferior.
minge [mɪŋə] *sv.* III, d. to mix, to mingle.
mynhear [mɛn'hɪrər] *s.* Sir.
minskə [mɪ:skə] *s.* man, human being.
minskə [mɪ:skə] *sn.* woman.
minst [mɪ:st] *adv.* least.
mint [mɪnt, mɔnt] *s.* mint.
mird [mɔd] *s.* polecat.
mis [mɪs] *adj.* adv. miss, wrong.
misdwaen [mɪz'dwɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to do wrong.
miskearje [mɪs'kɪərjə] *vv.* to fail.
miskien [mɛ'skin] *adv.* perhaps.
miskomme [mɪs'komə] *sv.* IV, b. to inconvenience.
misse [mɪsə] *vv.* to miss, to fail.

missizze [mɪs'sɪzə] *iv.* 250. to give cause for offence.
mits [mits] *conj.* provided that.
mitselje [mitsəlʲə] *vv.* to set bricks.
miuw [mɪuʷ] *s.* sea-gull.
mjuks [mɪöks] *s.* dung.
mjuksje [mɪöksjə] *vv.* to dung.
moai [mo'i] *adj.* beautiful, nice.
moaijens [mōäiʲɛ̃ʒ] *s.* beauty.
moal [mo'əl] *sn.* meal.
moandei [ˈmāndi] *s.* Monday.
moanne [mōānə] *s.* moon.
moanne [mōānə] *s.* month.
moargen [mōārgən] *sn.* land measure.
moarn [mo'ən] *s.* morning.
moarn [mo'ən] *adv.* to-morrow.
moarnier [mə'ni'ər] *adv.* early to-morrow morning.
moarns [mōä:ʒ] *adv.* in the morning, every morning.
moarntiid [ˈmōāntid] *s.* early morning.
moas [mo'əʒ] *sn.* moss.
moatte [māte] *iv.* 249. must, to be obliged.
modder [modər] *s.* mud.
moed [mu'əd] *sn.* mind.
moed [mu'əd] *s.* courage.
moeije [müoiə] *vv.* to be sorry, to pity, to trouble.
moeike [müoike] *s.* aunt.
moeite [müoitə] *s.* trouble.
moete [mu'etə] *vv.* 246. to meet.
mogelikheid [ˈmo:gləkhaɪd] *s.* possibility.
molke [mälke] *s.* milk.
molken [mälkən] *sn.* milk to be churned.
mooglik [mo:glək] *adj.* possible.
mosk [mosk] *s.* sparrow.
moude [mōüdə] *s.* mould.
mouwe [mo'üə] *s.* sleeve.
mûle [mulə] *s.* mouth.
munster [mø:stər] *sn.* monster.
mûnts [müonts] *s.* monk.
mûrre [müorə] *s.* wall.

mûs [mu:ʒ] *s.* mouse.
múske [myskə] *sn.* rogue, urchin.
mûtel [mutəl] *adj.* chubby.
mûtse [mutse] *s.* cap.

N

nacht [naxt] *s.* night.
nachtskaed [ˈnaxtskə:d] *sn.* shade of night.
naderje [nā:dərjə] *vv.* to seize.
naesje [nā:sjə] *s.* nation.
namme [nāmə] *s.* name.
narje [nārjə] *vv.* to tease, to vex.
natuer [nə'ty'ər] *s.* nature.
nau [nō] *adj.* narrow.
naule [nā:lə] *s.* navel.
né [ne:] *int.* nay, no.
nea [nr'ə] *adv.* never.
neaken [nr'ækən] *adj.* naked.
neame [nr'əmə] *vv.* to name, to call.
nearne [nr'ənə] *adv.* nowhere.
neat [nr'et] *ind. pr.* nothing.
nedich [ne:dəg] *adj.* necessary.
need [ne:d] *s.* need.
needlot [ˈne:dlət] *sn.* fate.
neffens [nefəʒ] *prep.* according to.
nei [nā] *adv. prep.* near, after, behind.
neidet [nāi'dot] *conj.* after that.
neigean [ˈnāigr'ən] *iv.* 250. to trace, to follow.
neisimmer [ˈnāisɪmər] *s.* a mild autumn.
neist [nāist] *prep.* next, nearest.
nei't [nāit] *conj.* after that.
neitiid [ˈnāitid] *adv.* afterwards.
nepert [ne:pət] *s.* niggard.
nêst [ne:st] *sn.* nest.
nêst [ne:st] *prep.* before, ago.
nestelje [nesəlʲə] *vv.* to nestle.
net [net] *sn.* net.
net [net] *adv.* not.
nicht [nixt] *s.* cousin.
nidich [nidəg] *adj.* angry.
nidle [nɪlə, nōlə] *s.* needle.

nift [nɪft] *s.* cousin.
nij [nei] *adj.* new.
nijachtich [ˈneiɑxtəɕ] *adj.* a little new.
nijsgierich [neiʃˈkiɪrəɕ] *adj.* curious.
niid [ni:d] *s.* envy.
niis [ni:z] *adv.* just now.
nimme [nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take.
nimmen [nimən] *ind.pr.* nobody.
nin [nin, nən] *art.* 203. no.
ninter [nɪntər] *adj.* to ninter tiid: never.
njirre [nɪrə] *s.* adder, viper.
nju [niö] *s.* joy.
njuet [ny:ət] *adj.* tame.
njuggen [niöɡən] *num.* nine.
njuggende [ˈniöɡəndə] *num.* ninth.
njuggentich [ˈniöɡəntəɕ] *num.* ninety.
njuggentjin [ˈniöɡəntjən] *num.* nineteen.
njunken [niŋkən] *adv. prep.* next, beside.
noadich [noːədəɕ] *adj.* necessary.
noait [noːit] *adv.* never.
noas [noːəz] *s.* nose.
noaskje [noaskjə] *vv.* to please.
noat [noːət] *sn.* grain.
noch [noχ] *adv.* yet, still, besides.
noch [noχ] *conj.* neither, nor.
nôch [nə:ɕ] *adv.* enough.
nôch [nə:ɕ] *adj.* done, cooked.
nochlik [noχlək] *adj.* agreeable.
nocht [noxt] *s.* joy.
nochteren [ˈnoxtərən] *adj.* empty, sober.
noed [nuːəd] *s.* care.
noedlik [nüodlək] *adj.* precarious.
noflik [noflək] *adj.* agreeable.
nofteren [noftərən] *adj.* empty, sober.
nôt [nə:t] *sn.* grain.
nou [nou] *adv.* now.
nou't [nou̯t] *conj.* now that.

nut [nöt] *sn.* use, profit.
nút [nyt] *s.* nut.
nutebeam [ˈnytəbrəm] *s.* wal-nut-tree.
nútsdop [ˈnytsdɔp] *s.* nutshell.
nuver [ny:vər] *adj.* singular, queer.

O

oan [oːən] *adv. prep.* on, to, at, in.
oanbiede [ˈoːəmbiːədə] *sv.* II, a. to offer.
oandriuwe [ˈoːəndriuwə] *sv.* I, c. to drive on.
oanflean [ˈoːənfliːənə] *sv.* II, c. to fly at.
oangean [ˈoːəŋɡiːən] *iv.* 250. to happen.
oanhâlde [ˈoːənhɔ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to continue.
oanheare [ˈoːənhɪːərə] *vv.* to hear, to listen to.
oanhearre [ˈoːəhɪːərə] *vv.* to hear, to listen to.
oankomme [ˈoːəŋkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to arrive.
oanlaitsje [ˈoːəlaitsjə] *vv.* 246. to smile at.
oanlizze [ˈoːəlizə] *iv.* 250. to stop; to manage.
oanmeitsje [ˈoːəmmaitsjə] *vv.* 246. to make haste.
oannimme [ˈoːənnimə] *sv.* IV, b. to accept, to admit.
oanpiele [ˈoːəmpiːlə] *vv.* to be careful of.
oanprange [ˈoːəmprəŋə] *vv.* to push.
oanroppe [ˈoːəropə] *sv.* VII, b. to call, to invoke.
oanslach [ˈoːəslɑχ] *s.* attempt; occupation.
oanslaen [ˈoːəslɑ:n] *sv.* VI, a. to fasten.
oanslaggen [ˈoːəslɑɡən] *s.* 195. caprices.

oanstean ['o·əstrən] *iv.* 250. to please.
oanstekke ['o·əstəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to put in; to fire.
oant [o·ənt] *prep.* to, till.
oantrekke ['o·əntrekə] *sv.* IV, a. to take to heart.
oantsjen ['o·əntsjen] *sv.* II, c. to draw, to put on.
oar [o·ər] *adj.* other.
oard [o·əd] *num.* second.
oardeel ['o·əde:l] *sn.* judgement, opinion.
oardeheal, oardel ['o·ədəhrəl, o·ədəl] *num.* one and a half.
oardele ['o·əde:lə] *vv.* to judge.
oarloch ['o·əlɔχ] *s.* war.
oars [o·əz] *adv.* otherwise, different, else.
oer [o·ər] *prep. adv.* over.
oeral ['u·ərəl, u·ər'al] *adv.* everywhere.
oerbliid [u·ər'bli:d] *adj.* very glad.
oerbolgen [u·ər'bolgən] *adj.* incensed.
oerdwaen ['u·ə(r)dwa'n] *iv.* 250. to do over.
oerdwealsk [u·ə'dwi·əlsk, u·ə'dwi·əlʒ] *adj.* rash, headlong.
oerginst ['u·ərgɔ̃:st] *s.* envy.
oergrime [u·ər'grimə] *adj.* angry, wrathful.
oerhawwe ['u·ərhəvə] *iv.* 250. to have to spare.
oerjaen ['u·ərjɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to hand.
oerkomme ['u·ərkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to overcome; to arrive.
oerlibje [u·ər'libjə] *vv.* to overlive.
oerrinne ['u·ərrinə] *sv.* III, a. to run over.
oerstjūr [u·ə'stju·ər] *adj.* disconcerted.
oertruzelje [u·ə'try:zəljə] *vv.* to flood.

oerwinne ['u·ərvinə] *sv.* III, a. to save money.
oerwinne [u·ər'vinə] *sv.* III, a. to conquer.
of [ɔf] *conj.* or.
ôf [ɔ:f, ɔ·ə] *prep. adv.* off.
ôfbitelje ['ɔ·əbətəljə] *vv.* to pay off.
ôfdak ['ɔ·ədɔk] *sn.* shed.
ôffalle ['ɔ·əfɔlə] *sv.* VI, e. to fall down; to go off.
ôffeije ['ɔ·əfaiə] *vv.* 246. to wipe, to dust.
ôfgean ['ɔ·əgrən] *iv.* 250. to go away.
ôfrie ['ɔ·əri·ədə] *vv.* 246. to dissuade.
ôfrinne ['ɔ·ərinə] *sv.* III, a. to run away; to expire.
ôfskodzje ['ɔ·əskodzjə] *vv.* to shake off.
ôfstrike ['ɔ·əstriəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to strike off; to flee.
oft [ɔt] *conj.* if.
okse [oksə] *s.* ox.
om [om] *prep.* round, for, at.
omaeije [om'a·iə] *vv.* to stroke.
omdet [om'dɔt] *conj.* because.
omgean ['omgrən] *iv.* 250. to go round; to frequent.
omke [omkə] *s.* uncle.
omklamje [om'klamjə] *vv.* to pinion.
omkromte ['omkromtə] *s.* trouble. **omkromte bylizze**, to put to inconvenience.
ommers [oməz] *adv.* indeed, for.
ompolskje ['ompolskjə] *vv.* to drive round.
omsjen ['omsjən] *sv.* II, c. to look round (back).
omslaen ['omslɑ:n] *sv.* VI, a. to beat down; to turn over.
om't [omt] *conj.* because.
omwei ['omvai] *s.* circuitous way.
onbidich [om'bi:dəɕ] *adj.* extravagant.

onbihindere [ombə'hindərə] *adj.* unhindered.
onbrûksum [om'bruksəm] *adj.* unmanageable.
onforstandich [õfə'stəndəg] *adj.* ill-judged.
ongâns [ʼonggõ:z] *sn.* garbage.
ongeeft [on'ge:v] *adj.* unsound, weak.
ongelyk [ongə'lik] *adj.* unlike, unequal.
ongemaklik [ongə'maklæk] *adj.* uncomfortable, uneasy; morose.
ongeskansearre [ongəskɑ̃'ziərə] *adj.* whole.
ongetreast [ongə'trɪ·əst] *adj.* unconsolated.
onlijich [õ'leɪəg] *adj.* rainy and stormy.
onmacht [ʼommaxt] *s.* impotence.
onpesjintich [ompə'simtəg] *adj.* impatient.
onreedlik [õ're:dlæk] *adj.* unreasonable.
onrêst [õ're:st] *s.* unrest.
onrêstich [õ're:stəg] *adj.* restless.
ons [õ:z] *sn.* ounce.
onsjuch [õ'sioχ] *adj.* unsightly, ugly.
onsljucht [õ'sliøxt] *adj.* uneven.
ontank [ʼontəŋk] *s.* ingratitude.
ontankber [on'təŋkbər] *adj.* thankless.
ontgean [ont'χɪ·ən] *iv.* 250. to appear.
onthâld [ont'hɑ:d] *sn.* memory.
onthâlde [ont'hɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to remember.
ontjaen [ont'jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to open, to expand.
ontkomme [ont'komə] *sv.* IV, b. to escape.
ontkrije [ont'kreɪə] *vv.* 246. to take away.
ontnimme [ont'nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take away, to deprive.
ontsette [ont'setə] *vv.* to relieve.

ontskoattelje [ont'skootəljə] *vv.* to unbolt.
ontstean [ont'strɪ·ən] *iv.* 250. to arise; to stay away.
ontstelle [ont'stə'lə] *sv.* V, a. to rob.
onwaer [ʼõvɑ:r] *sn.* thunder-storm.
onwaerje [ʼõvɑ:rjə] *vv.* to thunder.
onwiten [õ'vitən] *adj.* gigantic.
op [op] *adv. prep.* on, upon, up.
opbod [ʼobbəd] *sn.* auction.
opdyk [ʼobdik] *s.* byway.
opdwaen [ʼobdwa:n] *iv.* 250. to open; to obtain.
opgean [ʼopχɪ·ən, ʼobgɪ·ən] *iv.* 250. to go up, to rise.
opgong [ʼopχon, ʼobgon] *s.* rise.
ophâlde [ʼophɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to hold up; to stop.
opharkje [ʼopharkjə] *vv.* to be surprised.
opheapje [ʼophiəpjə] *vv.* to heap up.
ophelje [ʼopheljə] *vv.* to draw up; to sing.
opjaen [ʼopjɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give up, to raise.
opjaen [ʼopjɑ:n] *sn.* raising.
opkomme [ʼopkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to come up, to rise.
opkrije [ʼopkreɪə] *vv.* 246. to pick up.
opmerke [ʼopmerkə] *sv.* III, b. to observe.
opnimme [ʼopnimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take up.
opskouwe [ʼopskoʊə] *svv.* 248. to push up.
opstean [ʼopstrɪ·ən] *iv.* 250. to stand up, to rise.
opstrike [ʼopstriəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to stroke up.
optik [ʼoptɪk] *s.* tip.
ornaris [õ'nɑ:rəz] *adv.* ordinarily.
ou [õ] *prep. adv.* off, down.
oun [õʊn, u:n] *s.* oven.

P

paed [pæ:d] *sn.* path.
pak [pɒk] *sn.* pack, suit.
pake [pæ:kə] *s.* grandfather.
pāntsje [pɔ:ntsje] *sn.* saucer.
par [pɑ:] *s.* pear.
parse [pɔsə] *s.* press.
partij [pə'teɪ] *s.* party.
passe [pəsə] *vv.* to suit.
patsje [pɑtsje] *vv.* to kiss.
peal [prəl] *s.* pole, pile.
pear [prər] *sn.* pair.
perk [pɜrk] *sn.* park.
perse [pɜsə] *s.* press.
Pier [piər] *mn.*
piip [pi:p] *s.* pipe.
pyk [pik] *s.* chicken.
pikelhearing ['pikəlhiərɪŋ] *s.*
 pickled herring.
pikswart [pikswɔt] *adj.* black
 as pitch.
piktried ['piktri:əd] *sn.* wax-end.
pylje [pilje] *vv.* to dart.
pylk [pilk] *s.* arrow, flash.
pine [pinə] *s.* pain.
pinksterblom ['pɪŋkstərblo:m] *s.*
 cardamine.
pipe [pipə] *vv.* to pipe.
piuwe [piuwə] *vv.* to mock.
pjuk [piøk] *s.* pike; stab.
plak [plɒk] *sn.* place, stain.
plakke [plækə] *vv.* to paste, to
 glue.
planke [plɒŋkə] *s.* plank, platter.
plant [plənt] *s.* plant.
pleagje [plɛ:gje] *vv.* to tease.
pleats [plɛ:ts] *s.* farm(-house).
plicht [plɪxt] *s.* duty.
pliigje [pli:gje] *iv.* 250. to be
 accustomed.
ploaitsje [plo:itsje] *vv.* 246. to
 pluck.
ploege [plu:gə] *s.* plough.
ploegje [plu:gje] *vv.* 246. to
 plough.
ploeije [plu:je] *vv.* 246. to
 plough.

ploffe [plofə] *vv.* to bounce.
plôkje [plɔ:kje] *vv.* 246. to
 pluck.
plom [plɒm] *s.* plume.
plûm [plum] *s.* plume.
poanne [pɔdnə] *s.* cap with
 plume.
poarper [pɔərpər] *sn.* purple.
poarte [pɔtə] *s.* gate.
poat [pɔ:t] *s.* leg.
poat [pɔ:t] *s.* pot.
poel [pu:əl] *s.* pool.
poes [pus] *s.* puss.
pokdobbich ['pɒkdobəʃ] *adj.*
 pock-marked.
pols [pɒlz] *s.* pulse.
pols [pɒlz] *s.* pole for springing.
pompe [pɒmpə] *vv.* to pump; to
 thrust.
pompier [pəm'piər] *sn.* paper.
pong [pɒŋ] *s.* purse.
pop [pɒp] *s.* doll.
pôt [pɔ:t] *s.* pot.
poun [pun] *s.* pound.
pracht [prɒxt] *s.* magnificence.
prate [prɑ:tə] *vv.* to talk.
priis [pri:z] *s.* price.
priizgje [pri:zgje] *vv.* to praise.
prikstôk ['prikstɒk] *s.* dry
 branch.
prinses [prɪ'sɛs] *s.* princess.
priuwe [priuwə] *sv.* I, c. to
 taste.
profecy [profe'si] *s.* prophecy.
profeet [pro'fe:t] *s.* prophet.
prôlle [prɔ:lə] *s.* kidney.
prom [prom] *s.* plum.
pronk [prɒŋk] *s.* show; Sunday
 best.
pronkje [prɒŋkje] *vv.* to make
 a great show, to parade.
protter [prɒtər] *s.* starling.
prûm [prum] *s.* plum.
prûs [pru:z] *adj.* charming.
pûl [pul, pūol] *s.* pod.
putheak ['pøθræk, pøtæk] *s.*
 pole of a well.
putte [pøtə] *vv.* to draw water.

R

rabje [rɒbjə] *vv.* to backbite.
rache [rɒxə] *vv.* to scold.
raei [ra'i] *s.* grass-stalk.
raenjen [rɔ:nən] *s.* 195. freaks.
raer [rɔ:r] *adj.* strange, queer.
rakkert [rɒkət] *s.* urchin.
rame [rɔ:mə] *vv.* to thrust, to butt.
ramt [rɒmt] *sn.* window.
rane [rɔ:nə] *vv.* to melt.
range [rɒŋə] *s.* branch, twig.
rânne [rɔ:nə] *s.* brim, edge, border.
raze [rɔ:zə] *vv.* to rage, to rave.
rea(d) [rɪəd, rɪə] *adj.* red.
readhûd [ˈrɪədhu:d] *s.* red skin.
reagje [rɪəgje] *vv.* to sweep away cobwebs, to sweep the chimney.
reak [rɪək] *s.* hayrick.
Reaklif [rɪəˈklɪf] *gn.* cliff near Stavoren.
reamme [rɪmə] *s.* cream.
reau [rɪu] *sn.* tools; horse and carriage.
rêch [rɛ:ç] *s.* back, ridge.
rêd [rɛ:d] *sn.* wheel.
rêd [rɛ:d] *adj.* nimble, swift.
rêdde [rɛ:də] *vv.* (*p. p.* rêdden) to save.
redeneare [rɪdəˈnɪərə] *vv.* to reason.
rêdsum [rɛ:tsəm] *adj.* handy, adroit.
reed [rɛ:d] *s.* 192. skate (for ice).
reed [rɛ:d] *s.* ride.
reek [rɛ:k] *s.* smoke.
regear [rəˈgrɛər, rəˈgrɛər] *sn.* reign, government.
reid [raɪd] *sn.* reed.
rein [raɪn] *s.* rain.
reine [raɪnə] *vv.* to rain.
reis [raɪz] *s.* journey, voyage.
reitsje [raɪtsje] *vv.* 246. to touch; to get.

reizgje [raɪzgje] *vv.* to travel.
rek [rɛk] *s.* a long time.
rekke [rɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to extend, to lengthen.
rekken [rɛkən] *s.* bill, reckoning.
rekkenje [rɛkənje] *vv.* to count, to reckon.
rêst [rɛ:st] *s.* rest.
rêste [rɛ:stə] *vv.* to rest.
rêstich [rɛ:stəç] *adj.* quiet.
ribbe [rɪbə] *s.* rib.
richel [rɪxəl] *s.* border, edge.
ride [rɪ:də, rɪdə] *sv.* I, a. to ride, to skate.
ridlik [rɪlək] *adj. adv.* tolerable, pretty.
rie(d) [rɪəd, rɪə] *s.* advice.
riere [rɪərə] *vv.* to stir.
rigele [rɪgələ] *s.* row.
rij [rɛɪ] *adj.* prodigal.
rijens [rɛɪz] *s.* prodigality.
ryk [rɪk] *adj.* rich.
rikeljue [ˈrɪkəljo] *s.* wealthy people.
rikje [rɪkjə] *vv.* to smoke.
rikke [rɪkə] *vv.* to reach.
rykrak [ˈrɪkrɒk] *sn.* something old and worn.
rinder [rɪndər] *s.* runner, huckster.
ring [rɪŋ] *s.* ring.
rinkelje [rɪŋkəlje] *vv.* to rattle.
rinne [rɪnə] *sv.* III, a. to run.
rintenier [rɪntəˈnɪər] *s.* retired tradesman.
ryp [rɪp] *adj.* ripe.
Ryp (De) [dəˈrɪp] *gn.* village in Friesland.
ris [rɛs, rɛz] *adv.* once.
rys [rɪs] *s.* rice.
risping [ˈrɪspɪŋ] *s.* harvest, crop.
rispje [rɪspje] *vv.* to harvest, to gather the crops.
risse [rɪsə] *vv.* to equip.
rite [rɪtə] *s.* while.
ritsdi [ˈrɪtsdi] *int.*
riuwe [rɪuwə] *sv.* I, c. to tag, to string.

riuwe [rɪuwe] *s.* rake.
 rize [ri:zə] *vv.* to rise.
 rju [rjɔ] *adj.* rife.
 rjucht [rjɔxt] *adj.* right.
 rjucht [rjɔxt] *sn.* right.
 rjuchter [rjɔxtər] *s.* judge.
 rjuchterhân [rjɔxtər'hə:n] *s.*
 right hand.
 rjuchtfirdich [rjɔxt'fɔdɛg] *adj.*
 just, righteous.
 rjuchts [rjɔxts, rjɔxs] *adv.* to
 the right.
 roaije [ro:ɪə] *vv.* to aim.
 roas [ro:əz] *s.* rose.
 roedlings [rɔ'ɛdlɛŋz] *adv.* close
 to.
 roeije [ru:ɪə] *vv.* to row.
 roeikje [ru:ɪkjə, ru:ɔikjə] *vv.* to
 rock.
 roer [ru:ər] *sn.* rudder.
 roer [ru:ər] *s.* stir.
 roet [ru:ət, rūot] *sn.* soot.
 rogge [rogə] *s.* rye.
 rôk [rɔ:k] *s.* underskirt, petti-
 coat, kirtle.
 rôle [rɔ:lə] *s.* roll.
 rôlje [rɔ:ljə] *vv.* to roll.
 rom [rom] *adj.* wide, large,
 spacious.
 romer [rɔ:mər] *s.* rummer.
 romte [romtə] *s.* room, abun-
 dance.
 rook [rɔ:k] *s.* scent, smell.
 ropein [rɔpaɪn] *s.* kind of duck.
 roppe [ropə] *sv.* VII, b. to call,
 to cry.
 ropsek [rɔpsɛk] *s.* glutton.
 rôt [rɔ:t] *s.* rat.
 rou [rɔu] *adj.* raw, uncooked.
 roun [run] *adj.* round.
 rounom [runom] *adv.* on all
 sides, everywhere.
 rouwe [rɔ:uə] *vv.* to mourn, to
 rue.
 rûch [ruχ] *adj.* shaggy, hairy ;
 rough.
 rûchte [ruχtə] *s.* shagginess.
 rude [rydə] *s.* scabies.

Ruerd [ry:əd] *mn.*
 ruilebûtsje [rɔ:iləbutsjə] *vv.*
 to exchange.
 ruilje [rɔ:iljə] *vv.* to exchange.
 rûke [rukə] *sv.* 248. to smell.
 rûm [rum] *adj.* wide, large,
 spacious.
 rûp [rup] *s.* caterpillar.
 rûze [ru:zə] *vv.* to rustle.
 rûzje [ru:zjə] *vv.* quarrel.

S

sa [sa] *adv.* so.
 sa-sa [sa'sa] *adv.* nearly, just ;
 so-so, passable.
 sabeare [sə'brərə] *adv.* quasi.
 Saddusieu [sɔdɪ'si:u] *s.* Saddu-
 cean.
 sadwaende [sɔ'dwa:ndə] *adv.*
 thus, in that manner.
 saed [sa:d] *s.* well.
 sakje [sɔkjə] *vv.* to sink.
 sâlt [sɔ:t] *sn.* salt.
 sâlte [sɔ:tə] *vv.* to salt, to pickle.
 sa'n [sɔn] *adv.* such.
 sân [sɔ:n] *sn.* sand.
 sang [sɔŋ] *s.* song.
 sa't [sɔt] *conj.* as.
 saun [sɔ:n] *num.* seven.
 saunde [sɔ:ndə] *num.* seventh.
 sauntal [sɔ:ntɔl] *sn.* (number of)
 seven.
 sauntich [sɔntɛg] *num.* seventy.
 sauntjin [sɔntjən] *num.* seven-
 teen.
 sawol . . as [sa'vol . . ɔz] *conj.* as
 well as.
 scille [silə] *iv.* 249. (*pr.* scil,
 scilst, scil, scille ; *imp.* scoe,
 scoenen ; *p. p.* scillen) shall,
 will.
 se [sə] *pers. pr.* she, they.
 sé [se:] *s.* sea.
 sead [si:ɔ] *s.* sod.
 seage [si:əgə] *s.* saw.
 seagje [si:əgjə] *vv.* to saw.
 seame [si:əmə] *s.* seam, bottom.

sear [sɪər] *adj.* sore, painful.
sechel [sɛxəl] *num.* five and a half.
sechste [sekstə] *num.* sixth.
sechsteheal [sekstə'hrəl] *num.* five and a half.
sechstich [sektəg] *num.* sixty.
sechstjin [sektjən] *num.* sixteen.
sêd [sɛ:d] *adj.* satiated.
sédyk [sɛ:'dik] *s.* sea-dike.
sêft [sɛ:ft] *adj.* soft.
sêftkes [sɛ:ftkɛʒ] *adv.* softly.
seil [sail] *sn.* sail.
seine [sainə] *s.* scythe.
seinje [sainə] *wp.* to bless.
seinrop ['sainrop] *s.* signal.
seis [saiʒ] *num.* six.
seistal ['saistəl] *sn.* (number of) six.
sek [sek] *s.* sack, bag.
selde [seldə] *adj.* same.
sels [selʒ] *dem. pr.* self.
séman ['sɛ:mən] *s.* seaman.
set [set] *s.* trick.
sette [setə] *wp.* to set, to place; to build.
sy [sɪ] *pers. pr.* she, they.
side [sidə] *s.* side.
side [sidə] *s.* silk.
sydpaed ['sidpæ:d] *sn.* side-path.
sie(d) [si'əd, si'ə] *sn.* seed.
siedder [sirdər] *s.* sower.
siedding [sirdɪŋ] *s.* sowed land.
siede [si'ədə] *sv.* II, a. to seethe.
siedzje [sirdzjə] *wp.* to sow.
siekerl ['si'ekəl] *s.* grain of seed.
siel(ə) [si'ələ, si'əl] *s.* soul.
sige [si:gə] *wp.* to filter. **It siigt hjir:** there is a draught here.
sigen [si:gən] *s.* draught.
siichje [si:xjə] *sn.* soft wind.
siik [si:k, sik] *adj.* sick, ill.
siikbêd ['sikbɛ:d] *sn.* sick-bed.
siikje [si:kjə, sikjə] *iv.* 250. to seek.
Sije [sɛjə] *mn.*
sike [sikə] *s.* breath.

siker [sikər] *adv.* positively.
sikersonk [sikəsonk] *adv.* indeed.
sykte [siktə] *s.* illness, malady.
syl [sil] *s.* lock, sluice.
sile [silə] *wp.* to sail.
silver [sɒlvər] *sn.* silver.
simmer [sɪmər] *s.* summer.
simmerdyk ['sɪmɛrdik] *s.* low weir, serviceable in summer.
simmerjoun ['sɪmɛrjun] *s.* summer evening.
simmerkrite ['sɪmɛrkritə] *s.* hay-meadow liable to flooding in winter.
simmermoarn ['sɪmɛrmɔːn] *s.* summer morning.
simmers [sɪmɛʒ] *adv.* in summer.
sims [sɛmʒ] *adv.* sometimes.
sin [sɪn] *sn.* humour, temper, longing.
sin [sɪn] *s.* signification, phrase.
syn [sɪn] *poss. pr.* his, its.
sinke [sɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to sink.
sinloas ['sɪlɔːʒ] *adj.* out of one's senses.
sinne [sɪnə] *s.* sun.
sinneskyn ['sɪnɛskin] *s.* sunshine.
sinnestriel ['sɪnɛstri:əl] *s.* sunbeam.
sint [sɪnt] *adv.* since.
sister [sɒstər] *s.* sister.
Sytse [sɪtsə] *mn.*
Sytske [sɪtskə] *fn.*
sitte [sitə] *sv.* V, a. to sit.
sizze [sɪzə] *iv.* 250. to say.
sjen [sɪən] *sv.* II, c. to see.
sjippe [sɪpə] *s.* soap.
sjitte [sɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to shoot.
Sjoerd [sjuːrəd] *mn.*
sjonge [sɪŋə] *sv.* III, d. to sing.
sjongster [sɪŋstər] *s.* songstress.
Sjoukje [sjuːkjə] *fn.*
sjuch [sɪoʊ] *adj.* nice.
sjud [sɪd] *s.* flax-brakings.
skaed [skæ:d] *sn.* shade.
skaffe [skafə] *wp.* to procure.

skamje (yen) [jĩ skamjə] *vv.* to be ashamed.
skansearje [skõ'zĩerjə] *vv.* to damage.
skar, sker [skər, skər] *sn.* share in a common grazing-ground.
skat [skət] *s.* treasure.
skatterje [skotərjə] *vv.* to laugh aloud.
skea [skrə] *s.* damage.
skeaf [skrəv] *s.* sheaf.
skeel [ske:l] *sn.* complaint.
skelf [skelv] *adj.* oblique.
skelle, skille [skelə, skilə] *s.* bell.
skelms(k) [skelmsk, skelmʒ] *adj.* roguish.
skeppe [skɛpə] *sv.* VI, d. to scoop.
skêrm [ske:rm] *sn.* screen.
skerte [sketə] *s.* lap.
skie [ski-ə] *s.* sheath.
skiede [ski-ədə] *vv.* 246. to separate.
skieding [ski-ədɔŋ] *s.* separation.
skielik [ski-ələk] *adv.* in a short time.
skiep [ski-əp] *sn.* sheep.
skieppeblom [ˈskĩrɛblom] *s.* Dutch clover.
skier [ski-ər] *adj.* grey.
skikke [skikə] *vv.* to arrange; to send.
skild [sköld] *s.* guilt, debt.
skylfisk [ˈskilfisk] *s.* haddock.
skimer [skimər] *s.* twilight, dusk.
skimerje [skimərjə] *vv.* to glimmer; to get dark or light.
skyn [skin] *s.* shine; appearance.
skine [skinə] *vv.* to shine; to seem.
skynhillich [skin'hiləŋ] *adj.* hypocritical.
skinke [skɪnkə] *sv.* III, d. to present; to retail, to pour out.

skip [skɪp] *sn.* ship.
skipper [skɪpər] *s.* ship-captain, ship-owner.
skirte [skötə] *s.* lap.
skjin [skɪm] *adj.* clean, pure.
skjirre [skĩrə] *s.* scissors.
skoalbern [ˈsköalbɛn] *sn.* school-child.
skoalboek [ˈsköalbuk] *sn.* school-book.
skoalle [sköälə] *s.* school.
skoaltiid [ˈsköaltid] *s.* school-time.
skoan [sko-ən] *adj. adv.* excellent, very good.
skoander [sko-əndər] *adj.* excellent.
skoarstien [sköasjən] *s.* chimney
skoattel [sköötəl] *s.* bolt.
skob [skob] *s.* scale.
skobbert [skobət] *s.* scamp.
skocht [skoxt] *sn.* while, part of a day.
schoech [sku:ŋ] *s.* shoe.
schoenmakker [sköo(m)məkər] *s.* shoemaker.
skoerre [sköörə] *vv.* to tear.
skoft [skoft] *sn.* while, part of a day.
skom [skom] *sn.* scum.
skonk [skonk] *s.* leg.
skoppe [skopə] *vv.* to kick.
skouder [sköüdə] *sn.* shoulder.
skouderje [sköüdəjə] *vv.* to give the cold shoulder.
skouwe [sköüə] *sv.* 248. to push.
skreauwe [skrĩouə] *vv.* to cry, to clamour.
skreppe [skɛpə] *vv.* to make haste.
skrieme [skri-əmə] *vv.* to weep, to cry.
skries [skri-əʒ] *s.* black-tailed godwit.
Skript [skrift] *s.* Holy Writ.
skrift [skrift] *sn.* writing, writing-book.

skriften [skriftən] *s.* 195. works.
skrilje [skriljə] *vv.* to be alarmed.
skrippe [skripə] *vv.* to make haste.
skriuwe [skriuwə] *sv.* I, c. to write.
skriuwer [skriuwər] *s.* writer.
skroar [skroər] *s.* tailor, needle-woman.
skroarje [skröərjə] *vv.* to make clothes, to do sewing-work.
skroeije [skruïə] *vv.* to scorch.
skuile [skœilə] *vv.* to slide; to play at ducks and drakes.
skrute [skrytə] *vv.* to be frightened.
skruten [skrytən] *adj.* easily frightened.
skúf [sky:v̥] *s.* move; slide.
skûrre [sküorə] *s.* barn.
skûtel [skutəl] *s.* plate, dish.
slach [sləx] *s.* blow, loss; clap; battle; kind.
slachter [sləxtər] *s.* butcher.
slaeb [slæ:b] *s.* baby's feeder, napkin.
slaen [slɔ:n] *iv.* 250. to beat.
slagje [sləgje] *vv.* to succeed.
sleat [slɛ:t] *s.* ditch.
Sleat [slɛ:t] *gn.* town in Friesland.
sleau [sliou] *adj.* indolent, sluggish.
slide [slidə] *s.* sledge.
sliep [sli:əp] *s.* sleep; temple.
sliepe [sli:əpə] *vv.* 246. to sleep.
slim [slɪm] *adj.* bad, evil.
slingerje [slɪnjərjə] *vv.* to sling, to swing.
slinke [slɪnkə] *sv.* III, d. to diminish.
sliper [slipər] *s.* grinder, polisher.
slypje [slipjə] *vv.* to sharpen, to grind.
slite [slitə] *sv.* I, b. to wear away; to retail.

sljucht [sliəxt] *adj.* smooth; simple.
sljuchtsje [sliəxtsjə] *vv.* to smoothe, to level.
sljurkje [sliörkjə] *vv.* to slide.
slomje [slomjə] *vv.* to slumber.
slomme [slomə] *s.* slumber.
slop [slɒp] *adj.* slack, limp.
slûch [slux] *adj.* sleepy; sluggish.
sluere [sly:ərə] *vv.* to slide.
slûgens [slugəz] *s.* sleepiness.
slûgert [slugət] *s.* sleepy-head.
slûgje [slugjə] *vv.* to slumber.
slûpe [slupə] *sv.* 248. to steal along or away.
slute [slytə] *sv.* II, b. to close, to lock.
smarre [smərə, smərə] *vv.* to grease.
smeitsje [smaitsjə] *vv.* 246. to taste, to savour.
smel [smel] *adj.* narrow.
smert(e) [smetə, smet] *s.* sorrow, smart.
smeule [smø:lə] *vv.* to scorn.
smite [smitə] *sv.* I, b. to throw.
smoar [smoər] *sn.* grease.
smoarch [smöärg] *adj.* dirty.
smoargens [smöärgəz] *s.* dirtiness.
smoke [smo:kə] *vv.* to smoke.
smout [sməut] *adj.* sheltered.
smoutsjes [sməutsjəz] *adv.* under the lee.
snappe [snəpə] *vv.* to catch.
snauwe [snəuə, snə:uə] *vv.* to snarl.
Snein [snaɪn] *s.* Sunday.
snetterje [snetərjə] *vv.* to chatter.
snie [sni:ə] *s.* snow.
snieflok [ˈsniɪflək] *s.* flake of snow.
snies [sni:əz] *sn.* score (twenty).
sniewyt [sni:əvit] *adj.* snow-white.
snije [sneɪə] *sv.* I, d. to cut.
snije [sneɪə] *vv.* to snow.

Snits [snɪts] *gn.* town in Friesland (in Dutch, Sneek).
Snjeon [snö-ən] *s.* Saturday.
snjitte [snɪtə] *vv.* to sprinkle.
snjitterje [snɪtərjə] *vv.* to sprinkle.
snoerje [snuərjə] *vv.* to shut up (a person).
snuffelje [snöfəljə] *vv.* to sniff.
snuve [sny:və] *vv.* to sniff.
soal [so-əl] *s.* sole.
soal [so-əl] *sn.* navigable lane in ice.
soaltsje [so-əłtsjə] *sn.* In the phrase for 't soaltsje hâlde, to make fun of (a person).
soan [so-ən] *s.* son.
soarch [sö-ərġ] *s.* care, trouble.
soargje [sö-ərġjə] *vv.* to take care; to be afraid.
sobkje [sobkjə] *vv.* to suck.
sok [sok] *dem. pr.* such.
soks [soks] *dem. pr.* such a thing.
somber [sombər] *adj.* dark, sombre.
somlike [sömləkə] *num.* some.
sommige [söməgə] *num.* some.
soms [sömʒ] *adv.* sometimes.
sonder [sondər] *prep.* without.
sonder det [sondər dət] *conj.* without.
sont [sont] *adv. prep.* since.
sont det [sont dət] *conj.* since.
sou [sö-ü] *sn.* sieve.
soun [sun] *adj.* sound, hearty; wholesome.
spanne [spənə] *vv.* to stretch, to put to.
spatte [spötə] *vv.* to spurt, splash.
speeglich [spe:gləġ] *adj.* reflecting.
spegel [spe:gəl] *s.* looking-glass.
spiele [spi-ələ] *vv.* to rinse, to wash up.
spier [spi-ər] *s.* rafter.
spier [spi-ər] *sn.* In the phrase yn 't spier, at work.

spierring [spīrrən] *s.* smelt.
spijsje [speiə] *sv.* I, d. to spit.
spiker [spikər] *s.* nail.
spikerfêst ['spikərfe:st] *adj.* clinched and riveted.
spil [spöl] *sn.* game, play; quarrel.
spylde [spildər] *s.* player.
spylje [spiljə] *vv.* to play.
spylman ['spilmən] *s.* fiddler, bandsman.
spinne [spinə] *sv.* III, a. to spin; to purr.
spitsen [spritsən] *s.* 195. comrades.
spjucht [spjocht] *s.* woodpecker.
spjuchtich [spjochtəġ] *adj.* lanky.
splinter [splintər] *s.* splinter.
splite [splitə] *sv.* I, b. to cleave, to split.
spoen [spuən] *s.* chip.
sprekke [sprekə] *sv.* IV, a. to speak; to boast.
spriede [spri-ədə] *vv.* 246. to spread.
springe [sprɪmə] *s.* III, d. to spring.
stadich [stə:dəġ] *adj.* slow.
stâl [stə:l] *s.* stable.
stâlde [stə:lə] *vv.* to stable, to house.
stâlde [stə:lə] *s.* stem, stalk, helve.
stân [stə:n] *s.* position; yn stân hâlde, to keep up.
stappe [stapə] *svv.* 248. to step.
stean [strən] *iv.* 250. to stand.
sté, steed [ste:, ste:d] *sn.* place.
stêd [ste:d] *s.* town.
stêdman ['stêdmən] *s.* inhabitant of a town.
stêdshûs [stêdʒ'huz] *sn.* town-hall.
stêds(k) [stetsk, stets] *adj.* municipal, townish.
steger [stegər] *s.* scaffolding.
stek [stek] *sn.* railing.
stek [stek] *s.* stitch.

stekke [stekə] *sv.* IV, a. to prick.
stel [stɛl] *sn.* In phr. **op stel**, in order; **út stel**, indisposed.
stelle [stɛ:lə] *sv.* V, a. to steal.
sterk [stɛrk] *adj.* strong.
steure [stø'ərə] *ww.* to disturb, to care about.
stichtsje [stɪχtsjə] *ww.* to found; to edify.
stiel [sti'ɛl] *sn.* steel.
stiemmoer ['stiɪ(m)mu'ər] *s.* step-mother.
stien [sti'ən] *s.* stone.
stiennen [stɪnən] *adj.* (of) stone.
Stiennen-man [stɪnən'mən] *pn.* statue near Harlingen.
stysel [stisɛl] *s.* starch.
stiftsje [stiftsjə] *ww.* to found; to edify.
stiif [sti:v] *adj.* stiff.
stiiffest [sti:ffɛ:st] *adj. adv.* steady, without exception.
stiivje [sti:vjə] *ww.* to starch.
stik [stɪk] *sn.* piece, part.
stikel [stɪkɛl] *s.* prickly; thistle.
stikelbosk ['stɪkɛlbosk] *sn.* thistle.
stil [stɪl] *adj.* still, quiet.
stinne [stɪnə] *ww.* to groan.
stins [sti:z] *s.* castle.
stirt [stöt] *s.* tail.
stjer [stjɛr] *s.* star.
stjerre [stjɛrə] *sv.* III, c. to die.
stjitte [stjɪtə] *ww.* 246. to thrust.
stjonke [stjɔŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to stink.
stjonken [stjɔŋkən] *adj.* stinking.
stjûre [stju'ərə] *ww.* to steer; to send.
stoarje [støarjə] *ww.* to look.
stoarm [støarm] *s.* storm.
stobbe [stɔbə] *s.* stump.
stoel [stu'ɛl] *s.* chair.
stof [stɔf] *s.* matter, texture.
stof [stɔf] *sn.* dust.
stôk [stɔ:k] *s.* stick, cane.

stôkblyn [stɔ:kblɪn] *adj.* stone-blind.
stoomboat ['stombo'ət] *s.* steam-boat.
stoppel [stɔpɛl] *s.* stubble.
stove [stɔ:və] *s.* stove, foot-warmer.
stouwe [stouə] *swv.* 248. to be dusty.
straffe [strɔfə] *ww.* to punish.
stram [strɔm] *adj.* stiff.
strân [strɔ:n] *sn.* beach, strand.
streakje [strɛrkjə] *ww.* to stroke.
stride [stri:də, stridə] *sv.* I, a. to fight.
strie [stri'ə] *sn.* straw.
striel [stri'ɛl] *s.* ray, beam.
striemin [stri'ɛmɪn] *adj.* very bad (ill).
strike [stri:kə] *sv.* IV, a. to strike; to iron; to stroke.
strjitte [stri:tə] *s.* street.
strôt [strɔ:t] *s.* throat.
strou [stroʊ] *s.* pancake.
struije [stro'e] *ww.* to strew.
strûpe [strupə] *swv.* 248. to strip, to skin.
stuit [stœit] *s.* rebound.
stuit [stœit] *sn.* moment.
stuitsje [stœitsjə] *ww.* to rebound.
stumper [stɔmpər] *s.* poor fellow.
stûr [stu'ər] *s.* penny.
sûch [su:g] *s.* sow.
súd [syd] *adj.* south.
Sudersé [sydər'se:] *gn.* Zuider-zee.
sûge [su:gə] *ww.* to suck.
sûnder [sundər] *prep.* without.
sûnt [sunt] *adv. prep.* since.
sûntsjes [syntsjez] *adv.* softly, steady.
sûpe [supə] *swv.* 248. to tope.
sûr [su'ər] *adj.* sour.
sutelje [syteljə] *ww.* to retail, to peddle.
suver [sy:vər] *adj.* pure.
suze [sy:zə] *ww.* to buzz.

súzje [sy:zjə] *vv.* to buzz.
swaēi [swa'i] *s.* swing, turn.
swaēije [swa'iə] *vv.* to swing.
swan [swən] *s.* swan.
swarre [swdrə] *vv.* to swear.
swart [swat] *adj.* black.
swartens [swatnʒ] *s.* blackness.
swartrók ['swatrək] *s.* black-coat.
swé [swe:] *sn.* swath.
sweal [swi'əl] *s.* swallow.
swealtaje [sweltsjə] *sn.* swallow.
swel [swel] *s.* swallow.
swerve [swervə] *sv.* III, b. to wander.
sweve [swe:və] *vv.* to float in the air.
swichte [swixtə] *vv.* to yield, to give in.
swier [swi'ər] *s.* swing.
swier [swi'ər] *adj.* heavy.
swierich [swi'ərəg] *adj.* elegant.
swiersettich [swi'ər'setəg] *adj.* gloomy.
swiet [swi'ət] *adj.* sweet.
swietkes [swi'ətəkəʒ] *adv.* softly.
swietsjes [swi'ətsjəʒ] *adv.* softly.
swifte [swiftə] *vv.* to yield, to give in.
swije [swɛiə] *svv.* I, d. 248. to be silent.
swylje [swiljə] *vv.* to rake (hay).
swym [swim] *s.* semblance; **nin swym**, nothing.
swimme [swimə] *sv.* III, d. to swim.
swinge [swinjə] *s.* cross-beam.
swinke [swinkə] *vv.* to turn.
swird [swöd] *sn.* sword.
swirk [swörk] *sn.* welkin.
swit [swit] *sn.* sweat.

T

ta [ta] *adv.* to, towards; shut.
tachtich [toxtəg] *num.* eighty.
taei [ta'i] *adj.* tough.
tael [ta:l] *s.* speech, language.

tahalde ['tahə:də] *sv.* VII, c. to keep shut.
tajaen ['tojdə:n] *iv.* 250. to grant.
take [tə:kə] *vv.* to steal.
takomme ['takomə] *sv.* IV, b. to have a right to; to obtain.
takomst ['takomst] *s.* future.
tamiette ['tami:tə] *sv.* II, b. to allot.
tantsje [təntsja] *vv.* to sound.
tapje [təpjə] *vv.* to tap.
taroppe ['taropə] *sv.* VII, b. to cry to.
tarre [tarə, tərə] *vv.* to spend, to consume.
tasjen ['tasiən] *sv.* II, c. to look on, to watch.
tastean ['təstrən] *iv.* 250. to allow.
tatinke ['tətmkə] *iv.* 250. to destine.
team(e) [trəmə, trəm] *s.* bridle; brood.
tean [trən] *s.* toe.
teane [trənə] *vv.* to show.
tear [tr'ər] *s.* fold.
tear [tr'ər] *adj.* tender.
teare [trərə] *vv.* to fold; to turn turtle.
teije [taɪə] *vv.* to thaw.
teiken [taɪkən] *sn.* token, sign.
teikenje [taɪkənja] *vv.* to sign, to draw.
tek [tek] *sn.* covering, thatch.
teken [te:kən] *sn.* token, sign.
tekenje [te:kənja] *vv.* to sign, to draw.
tekspier ['tekspi'ər] *s.* rafter.
telle [telə] *vv.* to count.
teltsje [teltsja] *sn.* tale.
tepyt [tə'pit] *sn.* carpet.
terp [terp] *s.* mound, terp.
tersk [tesk] *s.* thrashing.
terskflier ['teskfli'ər] *s.* thrashing-floor.
terskje [teskja] *vv.* to thrash.
thé [te:] *s.* tea.
thús [tys] *adv.* at home.

tichelje [tɪxəljə] *vv.* to make bricks.
 ticht [tɪxt] *adj.* close, dense.
 ticht(ə) [tɪxtə, tɪxt] *adv.* near.
 tichthús [ˈtɪxtʰys] *sn.* prison.
 tydlik [tidlək] *adj.* temporal, timely.
 tydlings [ˈtidlənʒ] *adv.* at times.
 tiergje [tɪrgjə] *vv.* to tear, to rave.
 tige [ti:gə, tigə] *adv.* very.
 tiid [ti:d] *s.* time.
 Tiisdei [ˈti:zdi] *s.* Tuesday.
 tikje [tikjə] *vv.* to tick.
 tiksel [tiksel] *s.* shaft.
 tille [tilə] *vv.* to lift.
 tille [tilə] *s.* small fixed bridge.
 tillich [tiləŋ] *adj.* erect.
 timmerman [ˈtimərmən] *s.* carpenter.
 tin [tɪn] *adj.* thin.
 tine [tinə] *s.* milk-basin.
 tine [tinə] *s.* time.
 tine [tinə] *vv.* to swell.
 tinke [tɪnkə] *iv.* 250. to think.
 tins [tɪ:z] *s.* thought.
 tjems [tjemz] *s.* hair-sieve.
 tjilling [tiilən] *s.* teal.
 to [tə] *adv.* too.
 to [tə] *prep.* to, at.
 toaije [to:ɪə] *vv.* 246. to carry (heavy burdens).
 toalf, toalve [tolv̥, tolvə] *num.* twelve.
 toalfte [tolftə] *num.* twelfth.
 toan [to:ən] *s.* tone.
 toar [töar] *adj.* dry, barren.
 toarst [to:əst] *s.* thirst.
 toarstich [to:əstəŋ] *adj.* thirsty.
 tobbe [to:bə] *s.* tub.
 tobek [təˈbek] *adv.* backward.
 tobite [təˈbite] *sv.* I, b. to bite.
 tobrekke [təˈbrəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to break.
 tocht [təxt] *sn.* while.
 toer [tu:ər] *s.* tower, steeple.
 toerre [töorə] *s.* beetle.

tofreden [təˈfre:dən] *adj.* content.
 togearre [təˈgɪərə] *adv.* both, between them.
 togoede [təˈgu:ədə] *adv.* to the good.
 tógje [tə:gjə] *vv.* 246. to carry (heavy burdens).
 tokke [tokə] *s.* branch.
 toknieze [təˈkni:zə] *vv.* to bruise.
 tokoart [təˈkört] *sn.* shortage.
 tomealle [təˈmislə] *vv.* to grind.
 tomielte [təˈmiltə] *adv.* In phr. **tomielte komme**, to come to meet.
 tomme [tomə] *s.* thumb.
 tommelje [toməljə] *vv.* to tumble.
 tonei [təˈnai] *adv.* afterwards.
 tonge [toŋə] *s.* tongue.
 tonger [toŋər] *s.* thunder.
 tongerje [toŋərjə] *vv.* to thunder.
 Tongersdei [ˈtõ:zdi] *s.* Thursday.
 tonne [tonə] *s.* tun, ton.
 torjuchte [təˈrioxtə] *adv.* In phr. **torjuchte wize**, to inform.
 tosk [tosk] *s.* tooth, tusk.
 toskoerre [təˈsküorə] *vv.* to tear to pieces.
 tou [töu] *sn.* string, end, rope, tow.
 toudounsje [ˈtöudũ:sjə] *vv.* to skip.
 touwerfleach [ˈtöüerfləç] *s.* gust of wind.
 traepje [trə:pjə] *vv.* to tread.
 trêd [trɛ:d] *s.* tread.
 trêd [trɛ:d] *num.* third.
 trêddeheal [trɛ:dəˈhrəl] *num.* two and a half.
 trêddel [trɛ:dəl] *num.* two and a half.
 trêdderlei [trɛ:dərˈlai] *adj.* of three sorts.

- treffe** [trɛfə] *sv.* III, d. to hit.
trekke [trɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to pull, to draw.
trettjin [trɛtjən] *num.* thirteen.
trettjinde [trɛtjəndə] *num.* thirteenth.
trie(d) [tri·əd, tri·ə] *s.* thread.
trien [tri·ən] *s.* tear.
trije [trɛjə] *num.* three.
trijekleur [ˈtrɛjəklō·ər] *s.* tri-colour.
trilje [triljə] *vv.* to tremble.
trime [trimə] *s.* rung.
Tryn, Tryntsje [trin, trintsjə] *fn.*
tritich [tritəg] *num.* thirty.
triuwe [triuwə] *sv.* I, c. to push.
troaije [tro·iə] *vv.* to lead softly; to caress.
troan [tro·ən] *s.* throne.
troanje [trōɲə] *s.* face.
troch [troχ] *adv. prep.* through.
trochdet [tro·dət] *conj.* because.
troch de wei det [tro də ʋai dət] *conj.* because.
trochdriuwe [ˈtro(g)driuwə] *sv.* I, c. to drive through.
trochkomme [ˈtro(χ)komə] *sv.* IV, b. to get through.
trochreed [ˈtro(χ)re:d] *s.* passage.
trochsette [ˈtro(χ)setə] *vv.* to push on.
trochwiet [tro(g)vi·ət] *adj.* wet through.
tromme [tromə] *s.* drum.
trou [trō] *adj.* true, trusty.
trouwe [trō·üə] *vv.* to marry.
trouwers [trō·üəz] *s.* 195. wedding pair.
tsien [tsi·ən] *num.* ten.
tsiende [tsi·əndə] *num.* tenth.
tsiere [tsi·ərə] *vv.* to quarrel.
tsiis [tsi:z] *s.* cheese.
tsjalk [tsjolk] *s.* tjalk (kind of ship).
tsjef [tsjɛf] *sn.* chaff.
- tsjen** [tsiən] *sv.* II, c. to march, to go.
tsjep [tsjɛp] *adj.* comely.
tsjeppens [tsjɛpəz] *s.* grace.
tsjerke [tsjɛrkə] *s.* church.
tsjerkfoud [ˈtsjɛrkfōud] *s.* churchwarden.
tsjerkhōf [ˈtsjɛrkhōf] *sn.* churchyard.
tsjerne [tsjənə] *s.* churn.
tsjernje [tsjɛɲə] *vv.* to churn.
tsjilpje [tsjilpjə] *vv.* to chirp.
tsjin [tsim] *adv. prep.* against.
tsjinje [tsiɲə] *vv.* to serve.
tsjinprate [tsimprə:tə] *vv.* to contradict.
tsjinst [tsiɪst] *s.* service.
tsjinwirdich [tsiɪˈvōdəg, tsiɪˈvōrg] *adv.* at present.
tsjirmje [tsiirmjə] *vv.* to cry, to moan.
tsjoed [tsju·əd] *adj.* bad, ill.
tsjoene [tsju·ənə] *vv.* to overlook, to bewitch.
tsjoenster [tsju·əstər] *s.* witch.
tsjok [tsjok] *adj.* thick.
tsjoksəl [tsjoksəl] *s.* kind of axe.
tsjotterje [tsjotərjə] *vv.* to chirp.
tsjûk [tsjuk] *adj.* thick.
tsjuster [tsjöstər] *adj.* dark.
túch [ty:g] *sn.* rigging, harness.
túch [tyχ] *sn.* trash, dust, weed.
tuge [ty:gə] *vv.* to rig; to harness.
tûke [tukə] *s.* branch.
tule [tylə] *s.* gauze.
tûme [tumə] *s.* thumb.
tûmelje [tuməljə] *vv.* to tumble.
tún [tyn] *s.* garden.
tûne [tunə] *s.* tun, ton.
Turk [törk] *pn.* Turk.
tusken [töskən] *adv. prep.* between.
tûzen [tu:zən] *num.* thousand.
twa [twa:] *num.* two.
twadde [twadə] *num.* second.

twastriid ['twɑstriid] *s.* indecision.
twaintich [twaintəg] *num.* twenty.
twaintichste [twaintəxstə] *num.* twentieth.
twer [twɛr] *adj.* loath, loathing.
twiebak ['tw(i)ɪbək] *s.* biscuit.
twiich [twi:g] *s.* twig.
twinge [twɪŋə] *sv.* III, d. to force.
twingerij [twɪŋə'rei] *s.* tyranny.
twjilling [tw(i)ɪlɪŋ] *s.* twin.
twjirre [tw(i)ɪrə] *s.* whirlwind.
twisken [twiskən] *adv. prep.* between.
twiskenbeiden [twiskən'baɪdən] *adv.* now and then; passable.

U

ûle [ulə] *s.* owl.
ûleboerd ['uləbu:əd] *sn.* triangular end-board on the ridge of a barn.
ûnder [undər] *adv. prep.* under, down, among.
ûnderhâns [undər'hɑ:z] *adv.* by private contract.
ûnderskate [undər'skɑ:tə] *adj.* different, various.
ûnderst [undəst] *adj.* In phr. **de ûnderste kou**, the first from the outer door.
ûnderwiles [undər'vilez] *adv.* meanwhile.
ûnt- [unt]. *See* ont-.
ûre [u:ərə] *s.* hour.
ûs [yz] *poss. pr.* our.
út [yt] *adv. prep.* out, from.
útboeid ['ydbuɪd] *adj.* bandy-legged.
útbringe ['ydbriŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring out.
út-doar ['y(d)do:ər] *s.* outer door.
uterje [ytərjə] *ww.* to utter.

uterlik [ytərlek] *adv.* outward, to all appearance.
útfenhûs [ytfən'huz:] *adv.* (= from home), as a guest or visitor.
útfenhûzer [ytfən'huz:ər] *s.* guest.
útfenhûzje [ytfən'huz:zjə] *ww.* to stay as a guest.
útgean ['ytɣi:ən] *iv.* 250. to go out.
úthâlde ['ytha:də] *sv.* VII, c. to suffer, to hold out; to maintain.
úthelje ['ytheljə] *ww.* to play (pranks).
útkomme ['ytkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to come out.
útmeitsje ['ytmɑɪtsjə] *ww.* 246. to make out; to finish; to scold.
útmiette ['ytmɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to mete out.
útrekke ['ytrskə] *sv.* IV, a. to stretch out.
útrolje ['ytrɔ:ljə] *ww.* to unroll.
útslaen ['ytslɑ:n] *sv.* VI, a. to beat out.
útstean ['ytstr:ən] *iv.* 250. to endure; to have to do with.

W

waeije [va:iə] *ww.* to blow.
waeksdóm ['va:ksdom] *s.* growth.
waekse [va:ksə] *sv.* VI, c. to grow.
waer [va:r] *sn.* weather.
waerm [va:rm] *adj.* warm. **Hy sit der waerm by**, he is a well-to-do man.
waermte [va:rmte, varmtə] *s.* warmth.
waersiik ['va:rsiik] *adj.* out of sorts through the state of the weather.
wakker [vakər] *adv.* very.

wâl [və:l] *s.* water-side.
wâld [və:d] *sn.* wood, forest.
Wâlden [və:dən] *gn.* wooded districts in the east of Friesland.
walgje [vəlgjə] *vv.* to disgust, to loathe.
wan [vən] *adj.* wrong.
wang [vən] *sn.* cheek.
war [vər] *s.* In phr. **yen to war stelle**, to offer resistance.
warber [vərber] *adj.* diligent.
warleas [ˈvərliːəz] *adj.* helpless.
warre (yen) [jĩ vərə] *vv.* to do one's best.
wart [vət] *s.* wart.
wasker [vəskər] *s.* washer.
waskje [vəskjə] *sv.* VII, b. to wash.
weach [vɪːəç] *s.* wall, back-wall of the bed.
weach [vɪːəç] *s.* wave.
weage [vɪːəgə] *sv.* VI, a. to weigh.
weagje [vɪːəgjə] *vv.* to wave.
weagje [vɪːəgjə] *vv.* to venture, to risk.
weak [vɪːək] *adj.* soft.
weakje [vɪːəkjə] *vv.* to soak.
wearzgje [vɪːəzgjə] *vv.* to disgust, to loathe.
wedzje [vɛdzjə] *vv.* to lay a wager.
weet [vɛt] *s.* wheat.
wegerje [vɛːgərjə] *vv.* to refuse.
wei [vaĩ] *s.* way.
wei [vaĩ] *adv.* away, lost.
weifiterje [ˈvaĩfɪtərjə] *vv.* to drive off.
wein [vaĩn] *s.* wain, waggon.
weitsje [vaĩtsjə] *vv.* 248. to watch.
weiwirde [ˈvaĩvödə] *sv.* III, e. to get away.
wekker [vɛkər] *adj.* awake.
wenje [vɛnjə] *vv.* to live, to reside.
wenne [vɛnə] *vv.* to accustom.

wenst [vɛːst] *s.* custom.
went(e) [vɛntə, vɛnt] *s.* house.
wer [vɛr] *adv.* again, back.
werbringe [ˈvɛ(r)brɪŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring back.
werdwaen [ˈvɛ(r)dwaːn] *iv.* 250. to do once more.
werjaen [ˈvɛ(r)jɑːn] *iv.* 250. to return, to restore.
weromjaen [vɛrˈomjɑːn] *iv.* 250. to give back.
werom [vɛrˈom] *adv.* back.
weromkomme [vɛrˈomkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to return.
werpe [vɛrpə] *sv.* III, b. to cast, to throw.
westen [vɛstən] *sn.* west.
westerra(d) [ˈvɛstərriːə(d)] *sn.* evening sky.
wet [vɛt] *s.* law.
wetgelearde [ˈvɛtgəlɪːədə] *s.* lawyer.
wetter [vɛtər] *sn.* water.
wetterfloed [ˈvɛtərfluːəd] *s.* inundation.
Wetterlân [ˈvɛtərɫɑːn] *gn.* watery districts in Friesland.
weve [vɛːvə] *vv.* to weave.
wêze [vɛːzə] *iv.* 250. to be.
wêzen [vɛːzən] *sn.* existence.
wy [vɛi, vi] *pers. pr.* we.
widdou [ˈvɪdoʊ] *s.* widow.
widner [vɪdnər] *s.* widower.
widzə [vɪdzə] *s.* cradle.
widzeliet [ˈvɪdzeliːət] *sn.* cradle-song.
widzje [vɪdzjə] *vv.* to cradle.
wiel [vɪːəl] *s.* pool.
wier [vɪːər] *adj.* true.
wierheid [ˈvɪrhaɪd] *s.* truth.
wiet [vɪːət] *adj.* wet.
wiette [vɪtə] *s.* wetness.
wif [vɪf] *adj.* unstable, uncertain.
wyfke [vɪfkə] *sn.* female.
wiggelje [vɪgəljə] *vv.* to rock.
wiid [vɪd] *adj.* wide.
wiif [vɪːv] *sn.* woman, wife.

wiis [vi:z] *adj.* wise.
wije [vɛiə] *vv.* to devote.
wike [vikə] *s.* week.
wike [vikə] *vv.* to retire, to retreat.
wikel [vikəl] *s.* kestrel.
wyks [viks] *adv.* weekly.
wyld [vild] *adj.* wild.
wiles [viləz] *adv.* meanwhile.
wilewalje ['viləvɔljə] *vv.* to wiggle-waggle.
wille [vɪlə] *s.* pleasure.
wylst [vɪlst] *conj.* whilst.
wyn [vin] *s.* wine.
wyn [vin] *s.* wind.
wynderje ['vɪndərjə] *vv.* to make wind.
wine [vinə] *sv.* III, a. to wind, to turn.
winke [vɪnkə] *sv.* III, d. to wink.
winne [vinə] *sv.* III, a. to win.
wynsel [vɪ:səl] *sn.* bandage.
wynsk [vɪ:sk] *adj.* wry.
winter [vɪntər] *s.* winter.
winterdei ['vɪntərdaɪ] *s.* winter day.
winterdei [vɪntər'daɪ] *adv.* in winter.
wirch [vɔrg̃] *adj.* worth; tired, weary.
wird [vɔd] *sn.* word.
wirdboek ['vɔdbuk] *sn.* dictionary.
wirde [vɔdə, vɔrə] *sv.* III, e. to become.
wirdearje [və'diərjə] *vv.* to value.
wirdich [vɔdəg̃] *adj.* worth.
wirk [vɔrk] *sn.* work.
wirkje [vɔrkjə] *vv.* to work.
wirkmaster ['vɔrkmastər] *s.* agent, doer.
wyt [vit] *adj.* white.
wite [vitə] *iv.* 249. to know.
wite [vitə] *sv.* I, b. to blame.
witnis [vitnəz] *s.* knowledge.

wytsje [vitsjə] *vv.* to white-wash.
witte [vɪtə] *iv.* 249. to know.
wize [vi:zə] *s.* tune; **fen 'e wize wêze**, to be flurried.
wize [vi:zə] *vv.* to show.
wjergeade ['viərgɪrədə] *s.* equal.
wjerhâlde [viər'hɔ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to refrain.
wjerkoaije ['viərko'iə] *vv.* 246. to ruminate.
wjerljocht ['viəliəxt] *s.* lightning.
wjerskyn ['viə(r)skin] *s.* reflection.
wjerstean [viə(r)'strən] *iv.* 250. to resist.
wjirje [viirjə] *vv.* to (expose to the) air.
wjirm [viirm] *s.* worm.
wjudde [viðdə] *vv.* to weed.
wjuk [viök] *s.* wing.
wjuk [viök] *int.*
wjukkelje [viökəljə] *vv.* to flutter.
wjukwapperje ['viökvɔpərjə] *vv.* to flap the wings.
Woansdei [vɔ:zdi] *s.* Wednesday.
woartel [vɔətəl] *s.* root; carrot.
woast [vɔ:əst] *adj.* desolate, waste.
woelje [vɔəljə] *vv.* to wind round.
wol [vol] *s.* wool.
wol [vol] *adv.* well.
wolbisteld ['volbəstəld] *adj.* well-used.
wolf [volf, volv̥] *s.* wolf.
wolfeart ['volfrət] *s.* welfare.
wolk(en) [volkən, volk] *s.* cloud.
wolkom ['volkom] *adj.* welcome.
wolle [volə] *iv.* 250. to be willing.
wolmienend [vol'mi-ənənd] *adj.* well-meaning.
wonder [vɔndər] *sn.* wonder.

wraggelje [vrægəljə]	<i>vv.</i> to	wreed [vre:d] <i>adj.</i> cruel; rough.
wobble.		wrine [vrinə] <i>s.</i> coverlet.
wrak [vrək]	<i>sn.</i> wreck.	wringe [vrɪŋə] <i>sv.</i> III, <i>d.</i> to
wrak [vrək]	<i>adj.</i> shaky.	wring.
wrakselje [vraksəlʲə]	<i>vv.</i> to	wriuwe [vrɪuwə] <i>sv.</i> I, <i>c.</i> to
wrestle.		rub.
wrâld [vrə:d]	<i>s.</i> world.	wûnder [vundər] <i>sn.</i> wonder.

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